

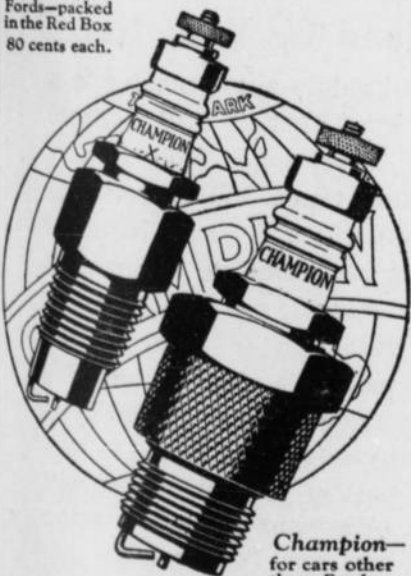
And On The Farm

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World Shortage of Wheatlands

Canadian production as the hope of the future

By A. C. CUMMINGS

IS the world today faced with a shortage of food-producing lands and is Canada the sole great area left from which the white population, increasing at the rate of five millions a year, can draw its needful supplies?

This question, of the greatest importance to the western farmer, has been discussed in Great Britain recently by agricultural scientists and experts with great diversity of opinion. They agreed only on one thing—that Western Canada would be the principal area from which the world's wheat must come for the next hundred years at any rate.

Sir Daniel Hall, who is the chief technical adviser to the British Ministry of Agriculture, belongs to the pessimists' camp.

"You require," he says, "new land to the extent of about twelve million acres a year to be brought under cultivation throughout the world in order to provide for the growth of the population which lives on white people's diet. The question is: Will the population increase slow down, as it is certainly doing now, soon enough to prevent a world shortage of foodstuffs?"

500,000,000 Acres in 50 Years

"Here is the position. Everywhere when you travel you find a scarcity of virgin land. Between 1850 and 1900 five hundred million acres were added to the world's farm. Where does a similar area exist today? Nowhere that I know of. Very few countries in Europe are increasing their farming areas and reclaiming waste land. There is no intensification of culture sufficient materially to increase food resources; for the fact is that the cities continue to offer bigger incomes and more comfort, and all this sucks away from the land its best brains, its capital and its men."

Sir Daniel, therefore, concludes that it is only a matter of time until the world is short of food. There will be a period of scarcity when it may be necessary to stop turning barley into beer and the hurried plowing up of grass lands with a consequent scarcity of cattle. But in the end the rising prices will cause capital to flow back to the land and farming will become "factory farming" on purely business lines. This is what he sees as the future of the world's agriculture.

He gets no support from Lord Bledisloe, himself a farming expert and parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture. He points out that Canada is the key to the world's future food supplies

because its potentialities are far greater than Sir Daniel Hall cares to admit.

"The expansion of the Canadian wheat output is incalculable," he said, when the matter was brought to his notice. "I know something about it from personal knowledge. Only one-fifth of the western provinces' 300,000,000 acres of wheat land have been developed and the discovery of a wheat ripening only a week earlier than the Marquis variety would open up another 40,000 square miles, yielding 400,000,000 bushels more every year."

"There is another factor which has not been taken into account. Cattle food, we know, is now being grown in the Tropics in increasing quantities. That gives us a greater margin in stock feeding and permits expansion in our herds. And there is still the loss of crops by pests. That amounts to 15 or even 20 per cent. of the total production. Suppose that that were done away with, what a great gain it would be. I cannot see, while we have Canada's wheat resources, as yet comparatively undeveloped, we need worry about our food supplies for a few generations at any rate."

Supports Hall's Contention

Sir Thomas Middleton, in the course of the controversy which Sir Daniel Hall's conclusions have provoked in Great Britain, holds that the world's wheat production is rarely much in excess of consumption and that this constitutes a peril for the white people, who cannot live on rice like the Chinese, but must have bread.

"Suppose," he points out, "that the crops failed on a considerable scale in Canada and the United States for two years running, where would we be? The plowmen of Europe would have to get busier sowing wheat than Europe has ever seen them. Suppose that there was another comparative failure the third year. That would mean starvation in Great Britain, which depends on its overseas wheat so completely."

Sir Thomas for 13 years was assistant secretary of the Board of Agriculture and is acknowledged as the leading authority on European agricultural questions.

His conclusions, however, are greatly disputed by other experts, who point to the possibilities of the sub-Arctic areas of Canada, as indicated by the explorer Stefansson, to the unexploited wastes of Siberia, which are future competitors of Canada in wheat growing, and to the scientific possibilities of new varieties of wheat.

Farming in the Yukon

1921 Census showed ten farms with 475 acres improved land

THE census of 1921 gave the population of the Yukon Territory as 4,157 persons, of whom the 2,851 who live outside of Dawson and White Horse were classified as rural. They were, no doubt, mostly trappers, hunters and miners, but schedules were filled in for ten farms in the territory. The total area of the farms was 1,622 acres, consisting of 475 acres of improved land and 1,147 acres of unimproved. In 1921, 353 acres were under field crops. Eight of the farms were owned by the occupant and the other two were partly owned and partly rented. In size three of the farms contained 10, 37, and 100 acres respectively; five were between 101 and 200 acres in size and the other two over 300 acres each.

The value of the farm property was placed at \$19,150 for land, \$9,750 for buildings, \$7,717 for implements and machinery and \$11,530 for livestock, making a total of \$48,147 for all these items. Farm expenditures in 1920 included \$2,766 for feed, \$335 for fertilizer, and \$602 for seed. The amount paid in cash for farm labor was \$3,004, while the value of board supplied for labor was placed at \$996.

The value of field crops for 1920 was given at \$18,576, while vegetables, chiefly grown for home use, contributed \$796. No fruit was reported. Stock sold alive off farms was valued at \$569 and stock slaughtered on farms at

\$1,811. Animal products amounted to \$770. Forest products, chiefly firewood used on the farm or sold, totalled \$4,329.

The area sown to wheat in 1920 was 10 acres of which nine acres were fall and one acre spring. The yield was 194 bushels and the price must have been good for the value was given at \$806. The 39 bushels of barley received from two acres was valued at \$150 which works out at about \$4.00 a bushel. Of oats, 58 acres was harvested, the yield was 798 bushels, and the value \$1,976 or about \$2.45 a bushel. Hay of the cultivated variety yielded only 77 tons from 129 acres, but there was a compensating factor in the value which was \$67.50 a ton. Of potatoes the production was 906 bushels from 25 acres.

The three milk cows averaged 4,325 pounds of milk each for the year. Butter production was 230 pounds, of which 100 pounds were sold, at what price the census does not report. The production of eggs was reported at 257 dozen. The farm animals reported included 17 horses, 47 head of cattle, five pigs and 215 hens and chickens.

Just as this issue goes to press the Free Press crop estimate has been published. It places the yields as follows: Manitoba, 21.5 bushels per acre—total, 47,530,845; Saskatchewan, 15.5 per acre—total, 206,190,526; Alberta, 17.7 per acre—total, 113,436,000; total yield for the three provinces, 367,157,365 bushels.

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Write to the Registrar for the Calendar giving full particulars of cost, etc., of above courses, and for the circular outlining short courses.

W. C. McKILLICAN, Dean.

Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave., East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.



Knit Socks at Home

You Need Never Be Without Money

NEVER to be without money sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it? Yet, nothing could be more true. Picture this scene for yourself—You are seated at a table in your own home with an Auto Knitter, a wonderful hand-operated knitting machine that knits socks by simply turning a handle. Fifty turns and the cuff is made, ninety more and the leg comes through, a few rows back and forth shapes the heel and toe, and ninety turns completes the foot. In fifteen minutes a perfect sock can be knit!

When a few dozen pairs are ready—or any quantity—they are sent to us by parcel post. By return mail we send a Money-Order paying for the work, and in addition, a new lot of yarn. This new yarn costs you nothing, and it is replaced free of charge just as often as work is sent in. From this you can see that as long as the machine is operated—pay cheques will come. That is why we say—*You need never be without money.*

Previous Experience Is Not Necessary

No previous experience is necessary; no special talent or ability is required. In fact, it makes no difference at all what your circumstances may be or where you live. If you would like to turn your spare hours into actual dollars, we can show you how. "I searched in vain for some way to make a little extra money at home" writes Mrs. A. Lempky, who lives in a small Ontario town. Then someone told her about Auto Knitting, and she began to work in her spare time. And she confides in a letter to us: "We have realized our far-off dream of buying a little home of our own." Mrs. Lempky is but one of a great many—Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars have been earned by Auto Knitter workers in Canada.

There Is No Canvassing

You are perhaps familiar with the ordinary ways offered for earning spare-time money, and perhaps you have tried

Is It Money You Want?

We offer you a spare-time occupation which pays well for every hour you work at it. No canvassing or selling. A profitable home-earning plan for every member of the family.



Send Them to Toronto

them and found them unsatisfactory. The most common form of occupation offered is canvassing—but very few find themselves suited for selling, and to others it would be quite distasteful. Other plans offered are equally as unattractive and undignified.

It is, therefore, easy to understand why those who take up Auto Knitting are so happy in their work. For they are engaged in an occupation that is not only interesting and pleasant, but it is private. Here is what Mrs. R. Follick, of Manitoba, has to say about its privacy: "What I like is the privacy of the work, not even my neighbors know that I earn money this way, and I am sure of my pay cheques because the company take all of the socks I knit."

We Supply the Machine and Yarn---You Supply the Spare Time

The great success of the Auto Knitter business is based upon co-operation. We have immediate sale for all of the standard wool socks that we can possibly get—During a recent month over half-a-million pairs were sold to wholesale firms. Last year over Ten Thousand Dominion Express Money Orders were mailed to our workers. Auto Knitting is a tested, established way of turning spare-time hours into real dollars. Think how pleased Mrs. Wesley Hearn, of Saskatchewan, must be that she took up this work

four years ago. Here is part of an interesting letter from her: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit, but I have made as much as \$45 a month besides doing all of my own housework."



Receive Our Pay Cheques

Simply Send Us Your Name

Some folks hesitate about sending in a coupon, thinking that it will obligate them to buy something. Well, here is one coupon that won't. When you send your name, we will mail you a beautiful booklet giving you complete information—How to get started, and what you can earn. We want you to know of the pleasant and profitable place we have for you as one of our workers. We want you to know of the substantial amounts that even a small part of your spare time will earn for you. We want you to know that no matter where you live or when you start you can work for us. Clip and mail the coupon right now while you are interested, you will be delighted with what we send.

Department No. 609,
The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. Limited,
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Name

Address

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Reflections on the Condition of England

Some differences between the Old World and the New

By PROF. C. R. FAY

ONE who divides the months of most years between the old world and the new, to be precise between England and Canada, inevitably tries to elucidate the differences, some subtle and some obvious, which the two scenes present to the view.

There is a difference in the quality of the education. The youth of North America is less well taught than its fellow in Britain, though desiring it more persistently. This shortcoming (which in time will disappear), is due to three things—mixed race, newness and the formula of democracy. Multilingualism is an obstruction to correct speech, and by consequence to good style and orderly thought. The richness which variety brings to an international gathering of scholars is lost in the educational striving of children born from various stocks. Newness handicaps education more than it helps it. For by age only is the vintage matured: out of the ages comes their meaning to those who live in the place where the history was made and the monuments abide. The New World retorts by visiting the Old and setting a worthy example in the care which it takes of its less ripe traditions. But when youthful patriotism operates on newcomers with a view to acclimatizing them, it looses the monsters known as Canadianization, Americanization. Instigated by an inferiority complex the monster hunts out variations from the standard type, variations that are innocent as well as those which justly offend. It is not altogether uncritical of itself, but it is always measuring and advertising its literary and scientific efficiency, and it is over-eager to scrap the elements that will not readily mix.

Democracy is not opposed to educational excellence, but the democratic formula is. For it tries to give equal opportunity to all, and, therefore, holds back the boys and girls of exceptional capacity. This is well illustrated by the deplorable backwardness of languages, ancient and modern, on the North American continent. Language and style are essentially individual and hard to teach in mass. The shortcoming is not due either to the commercial spirit of the New World or to the absence of practical need for literary proficiency. Liverpool is at least as commercially minded as Toronto; and yet in Liverpool since the war, more than one secondary day school has enjoyed a boom in the classics by reason of the enthusiasm of the teachers and the capacity of those in authority. In Canadian schools Greek is almost dead. In no country would a finished knowledge of French be more valuable than in Canada; but because English speech is associated with patriotism and accuracy of speech requires much time, the business men of British stock who can speak French fluently may be counted on the fingers. In this they resemble their colleagues in the U.S.A.

Good Form is Nurtured

Out of education and environment manners are born. Social manner is fixed by class. In the New World there is less segregation of class and the national manner is less polished. In England class polish begins in the nursery. It is nurtured in the preparatory schools, probably for their purpose the most efficient educational establishments in the world, grows of itself in the "public" schools (i.e., the

Prof. C. R. Fay is well known to many western farmers. Last winter he addressed the three provincial conventions and those who had the privilege of hearing him were all deeply impressed with his mastery of the Science of Economics. Prof. Fay was formerly on the teaching staff at Cambridge. Some years ago he came to the University of Toronto as exchange professor, but decided to remain in Canada and joined the faculty of that institution as Professor of Political Science. He first came into international prominence as author of Co-operation at Home and Abroad, recognized the world over as one of the classics of the co-operative movement. No scholar has followed more closely or sympathetically the rise of the farmers' movement in Western Canada. During the summer Prof. Fay has been in England studying at first hand the industrial situation there. In a series of four articles, the first of which appears herewith, he will present to Guide readers the results of his observations.

private boarding schools of ancient and modern foundation which have occupied that name), is moderated slightly at the university and harbored in clubland and sport during adult life. This class influence is mainly responsible for the reticences of British life. For good form bans shop, and, therefore, the one subject on which most people can talk with intelligence; but by compensation it breeds excellent administrators of a tropical empire and restful travelling companions. Being unnatural, it sometimes explodes—humorously in the rags of undergraduates and seriously as when gentlemen penetrate the slums and keep alive the lamp of social brotherhood by consorting with tradesmen and mechanics. It is tolerant because it has hidden reserves. It is nervous of giving itself away. In short, it is the antithesis of rotary.

Class Distinctions on Canadian Trains

The youth of North America is simple and enthusiastic, eager to work and to talk about work, and it grows into men, who, because they are less class conscious see dollars in "homes" and red in everything. Separateness in North America exhibits itself in the

scale of pecuniary expenditure, personal or for a public purpose, such as the endowment of institutional research. On English railways there are two classes only and there are many gentlefolk who have never ridden first except in khaki. In Canada there are five: the colonist car in which the railway companies commit their annual fraud of hauling to the West thousands of excess harvesters and charging them through the nose for the return trip; the day coach, intermittently occupied by the sundry; the tourist car with the cooker at the end, full of babies and newcomers from Britain or old comers taking a family trip home; the standard sleeper, almost sacred to commercial travellers; the compartment car divided between wealthy tourists from across the border and the heads of big business. Sixthly, in the U.S.A., there are limited trains with a barber shop and extra fares, driven by super-engineers who are warranted not to kill. Unlike the ocean the railway train gives no time for the crystallization of class feeling. But to travel third on the ocean, not tourist third, but real third—with settlers on the outward journey and "deports" on

the return, is a social experience. The first class or cabin is reserved for the many Americans who can more than afford it, a sprinkling of English who cannot, and some Canadians between the two. Among those who can afford it there are generally a few who are happier around the piano of the third-class smoking-room, but on Sunday, when the classes are invited to meet in the first class dining-room, not one third class in 10, curious to say, avails him—or rather herself—of the opportunity. But though the majority of first-class passengers is North American in origin, it is left to the English railway companies to add the last class sting. The cabin disembarks first and the boat train is usually timed to leave at an hour when none but the lucky few among the thirds can possibly have cleared their baggage through the customs. The train, of course, usually waits, but the mothers with babies have had their scare.

Differences of Temperament

Differences in national temperament run very deep and tend to deepen as the years go by. In industrial relationships North America is where England was in the adolescence of the Industrial Revolution. Capitalism works there now as it did in England then. One can watch today in North Carolina, the Lancashire of the American south, the untamed spirit of individualism—the fevered increment of profit, not a little patriarchal kindness (for North Carolina has its Samuel Oldknows), no labor unions, and an atmosphere in which stoppage is almost inconceivable. Even the power looms work through the luncheon hour. The newsboys cry their papers before 6 a.m., and the closing hours of "dry" restaurants are enlivened by the activities of non-union painters finishing off their jobs about 10 p.m. It is easier to believe that this cannot last than to forecast the later stages. On English precedent it ought to lead through unionism to labor in politics. But labor unrest and foreigners are rebuked in the name of Anglo-Saxonism; and the color bar cuts through the division of class. If the state citadel were captured by organized labor, there would still remain Washington with its continental vastness and eager appeal to pan-American chauvinism. And behind all is the non-class protest of the American school teacher, jealous of youth and health, yet indifferent to the tyranny of the machine and the whirl of life; in advance of the church as a profession and opposing to fundamentalism the heresy of evolution.

Vocal and Voiceless Rural Life

In Canada the pre-eminence of agriculture in the nation's esteem, colors the psychology of its industrialism. This is the supreme difference between Canada and England. The biggest gap in the social democracy of England is the voicelessness of her rural life. Country life, as the paper which goes by that name betrays, is a medley of estates for sale, shooting, fishing, fox hunting and agricultural shows; and English land reformers are faced with the paradox that these non-economic uses bring the highest cash return. But Canadian wheat is grown to pay and the rural community is "sold" to a co-operative organization under which it can be made to pay. Such community effort presumes occupying ownership. It could not flourish under landlords. For when the land you own is

Turn over to Page 29



Might be a bit of Switzerland, but it's on Vancouver Island

A Breed Made to Order

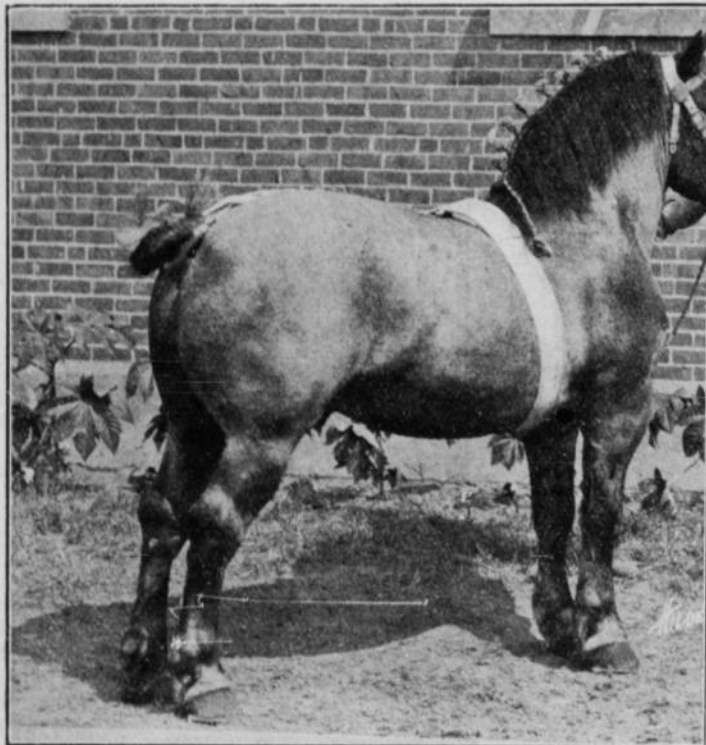
IT was during the early "eighties" that I first got to know the Belgian horses. They were annually exhibited in small numbers at the Chicago Fat Stock Shows by Degen Bros., of Illinois, and by old Henry Lefebure, of Iowa—an estimable native Belgian, whose son, and afterwards grandsons, carried on the business on an increasingly large scale. In those early days I was not much impressed with the Belgian breed of draft horses. Their fine, solid bay and brown colors, and immensely heavy bone, were the only points of merit I could discover in the breed. As a rule,

The American horse breeder and the Belgian government, proceeding independently, entirely transformed the old draft breed of Flanders in less than half-a-century. Alex. Galbraith sees bright future for the improved breed

or 20 years, and it has given me a great deal of satisfaction to note the steady improvement in the breed, and especially in the American-bred animals in

also to the farmer for breeding purposes. He has many things in his favor. His color is really better and more lasting than that of the Per-

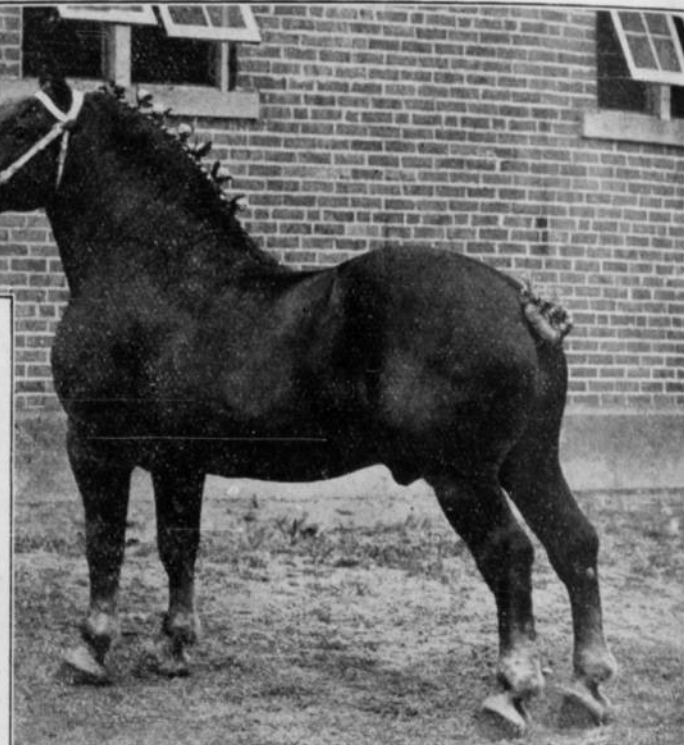
cheron. He averages heavier in weight, and especially in bone, and he is perhaps a more impressive sire. He may not have as a rule quite as much quality and style, but he is equally docile, and what he falls short in these other respects he makes up in weight and real draft qualities and early maturity.



Irvinedale Rowdy. One of the noted Belgian sires of the last decade, who won grand championship at the 1917 Chicago International.



Alex. Galbraith, dean of Canadian horse breeders, whose half century of active participation in the business covers practically the whole period of development of the modern Belgian.



Alfred de Bree Eyck. Grand champion at the 1916 International, this horse was one of the most potent forces in the recent improvement of his breed.

they were "chuckle-headed," thick in throat-latch, short in neck, very steep in rump, rather gummy in legs, had poor feet and were miserably poor walkers. In short, they were almost unanimously voted the poorest type of all the five recognized breeds of draft horses, which, of course, included the Suffolks.

Some years afterwards I had a conversation with a prominent and intelligent Belgian official, then on a visit to America, and in discussing the various breeds of horses he admitted the outstanding merits of the British breeds of light horses, and particularly the Hackney, of which breed he was a great admirer and advocate. When he spoke of draft breeds, however, he was very positive in asserting that they had in Belgium, clearly the best of all breeds. His claim seemed to me at that time so preposterous in the light of what I had seen that I concluded the man was much more patriotic than judicial, and it was only the absurdity of his claim that made me remember his conversation.

A Remarkable Transformation

Now, 25 years later, if such a statement were made to me, I would perhaps hesitate before seeking to deny it. Certain it is that no other breed has during that time made one-fourth of the improvement that has been made by the Belgian. And what is quite remarkable, many of the outstanding defects, clearly visible then in 90 per cent. of the animals exhibited, have in large measure disappeared today. Even the prevailing colors seem to have changed. Instead of bays and browns we find far more roans and chestnuts or sorrels, in fact most of the leading prize winners in recent years have been of light colors, and they are certainly the most popular.

I have repeatedly judged the Belgians at Iowa State Fair and Chicago International Show during the last 15

the young classes. I remember judging large classes of yearling and two-year-old colts and fillies at Des Moines Fair, when the corresponding classes of the other three draft breeds, Percherons, Clydesdales and Shires, which were all shown simultaneously, looked rather common in comparison with the Belgians shown that day. These young Belgian colts and fillies were very uniform in conformation, well grown, with considerable quality, and nearly every one an excellent mover, particularly at the trot. It has always been a criticism of the breed that the Belgians, while able to "trot like Hackneys," were usually rather poor walkers, especially in comparison with Clydesdales. The late Robert Graham, of Ontario—than whom there was no better judge of any kind of horses—called my attention to this peculiarity of Belgians long ago, and with a few notable exceptions the criticism holds good still. Just why this is the case it may be hard to explain, but of course a thick, wide-made horse like the typical Belgian cannot be expected to walk as fast, or free, or straight as one built on somewhat narrower lines and with more elastic pasterns like the Clydesdale.

Favorite in the Stock Yards

With the great improvement that has taken place in the Belgian breed has naturally come an increased popularity all over North America. I do not know that the war had any particular influence in this matter, but in the United States, today, it is probably correct to say that the Belgian is the easiest horse to sell in the market and

several sales of Belgian stallions have been made at enormous prices, in some instances as high as \$10,000 to \$15,000 each, and I think that the future of the breed is quite as bright as that of any competing breed. Belgian mares have not been imported in large numbers, but American and Canadian breeders have been very successful in producing many excellent prize-winning females in recent years.

Good Shippers

Robert Burgess, the well-known horse importer of Shires, Percherons and Belgians, told me that in his experience the Belgian was clearly the best shipper and never missed a meal even when sea-sick. Some of the human passengers could scarcely claim as much; I know I couldn't.

Pure-bred Belgians have never been raised in any large numbers in any part of Canada, but Saskatchewan has probably had more breeders than any other province. The prevailing Canadian taste in draft horses, both east and west, has always favored the Clydesdale type, and this means that the feet and pasterns must be above criticism and the action "straight as an arrow." It is on these points that the Belgian horse has scarcely measured up to the highest notch of perfection except, in rare instances.

The Belgian's American Strongholds

The states of Iowa and Indiana have all along taken the lead in breeding Belgians, and Iowa particularly deserves a large measure of credit for the improvement of the breed. That great roan horse, Farceur, imported some 15 years ago, by William Crownover, and latterly sold at an enormous figure to C. G. Good, not only created a sensation as an individual but still more so

As regards the cause of the remarkable improvement in the breed during the last quarter of a century, I think the chief credit should be divided between the Belgian government and the American breeders. The latter have striven after and insisted on more style and quality, and much better underpinning than was formerly the case, and by aiding the breeders in Belgium through inspection and subsidy, have doubtless raised the standard of excellence in a very marked degree.

Foresees Increased Popularity

The annual horse show at Brussels is said to be the very largest of the kind in the world, and a most interesting place to visit. Many of the farms in Belgium, as in Holland, are on low-lying land, where the herbage is abundant and the footing particularly soft and spongy. This favors early maturity, but not hardiness or endurance. Belgian stallions cross splendidly on mares of other draft breeds, and especially on grade Clydesdale mares that have lots of quality with good underpinning, and only require the massiveness, short coupling and early maturity of the Belgian to make the progeny exactly what the discriminating market demands. The writer can foresee an increasing demand for, and widespread popularity in Western Canada, of the horse that comes from the original birthplace of all draft horses—the ever memorable and famous "Flanders Fields."

Where the Carrot River Flows

The experiences of two farmers in the famous valley which boasts of 5,000 square miles of fertile soil and a dependable climate

By R. D. COLQUETTE

It is a curious fact that in this predominantly agricultural West the landmarks are the towns. We speak of the Portage Plains or the Indian Head district or the Swift Current country or the Lethbridge district. Back in the industrial East it is not so. They have their counties which combine territorial definiteness with an open country atmosphere. For some reason, probably because there are so many of them, the municipality has never taken the place of the old-fashioned county in this regard.

One of the few districts that do not depend on the name of their principle town for identification is the Carrot River Valley, though part of that wide stretch of country is known as the Melfort district. If you look again at the top of this page you will have some idea of what the country looks like. But a local name has been given to this particular section. It is called Pleasant Valley. The view is from the top of an elevator at Lipsett, a few miles south-west of Melfort. Pleasant Valley is well named. It presents as pleasing a prospect as can be found between the Red River and the Rockies.

John Richardson is recognized as one of the best farmers in the Carrot River country. He was raised on a farm in

"Some years the summerfallow crop has too much straw," said Mr. Richardson. "There is generally enough moisture.

How the Land is Cultivated

"On stubble land I like skim plowing better than cultivation in the fall," he continued, in explaining his cultural methods. "It gives us a good growth of weeds in the spring. In the spring we plow, drag both ways, seed and pack. I like the surface packer, it helps to prevent drifting. The float wouldn't do on our old land as it makes the soil too fine. On our summerfallow land we use the duckfoot in the spring. There is less soil drifting after the cultivator than after the disc. After the duckfoot we drag harrow. This drags out the weeds so that they will not take root again.

"With our fall plowed land, that is the land that is deep plowed in the fall, we simply drag harrow it into condition in the spring and pack after seeding.

son farm. In the winter the manure is drawn direct to the field, but in the spring a fire is run over it. He wouldn't risk plowing down the strawy part as it would leave the soil too open and it would dry out. During the busier times and in the summer the manure is put in a pile to rot. He finds that well-rotted manure put on with a spreader can be safely plowed under.

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables

Everbearing strawberries have been tried, but they killed out. Two years ago Herbert raspberries were planted and they have stood up well so far. Last year asparagus was planted and it is coming along fine. A wide range of flowers, including larkspur and gladioli, are growing around the house and make it look like a real home. Lilac, caragana and tartarian honeysuckle have all proven hardy. The Richardsons like the lilac because it is the first green thing in the spring and the last in the fall. It makes

a tight hedge and yields a rich bloom in its season.

Most important of all, a family of three sons and a daughter have been raised on the farm. I have covered most of the three provinces in my work for The Guide and in closing this short sketch I can say that, all things considered, this English pioneer and his wife and family have one of the best half-

section farm homes that it has ever been my pleasure to visit. When I got off the train at Melfort I asked a half-a-dozen responsible citizens to give me a list of the best farmers in the district and they all included the Richardsons in their lists.

G. H. Whiting and Sons

Another farm family that they all included was G. H. Whiting and Sons, of Springhill Farm, in Pleasant Valley. The Whiting's have over 1,000 acres under the plow. Last year they had 33,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of barley. They have a 17,000-bushel elevator on the farm and in two different years since it was built it

was too small. They have about 50 head of cattle, mostly pure-bred Shorthorns; a sturdy outfit of horses, tractor, threshing machine, corn binder and all the other paraphernalia required to farm on a big scale.

"We summerfallow every four years," said Mr. Whiting, the senior partner. When I arrived he was out for a load of hay and the interval was spent in taking the snapshots from which the illustrations of his layout were made. "The home farm here is divided into four parts and one of them is fallowed every year. Until some of the dry years that have come lately there has been no lack of moisture and the fallowing is done to control weeds. We take two crops of wheat, a crop of oats or barley and then summerfallow again.

"There is danger of working the land too much. We skim plow for fallow in the fall and plow it again the following July, leaving it lie in the spring with the stock running over it. When the weeds have made a good start down they go and the land is kept black till fall. For cultivating we use the duckfoot. I have experimented with four kinds of cultivators, but the duckfoot is the implement for me.

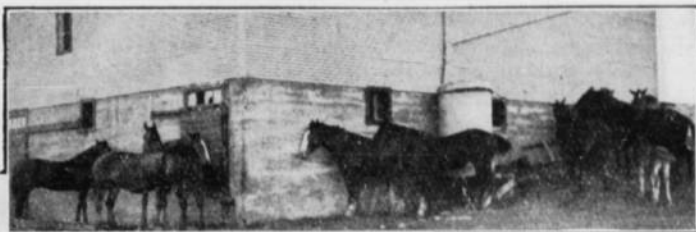
"For stubble wheat we plow as much as possible in the fall. In the spring we just double drag and seed. By not cultivating too much we avoid drifting. This spring none of our land drifted."

Brome Gives Satisfaction

About 20 acres of barley and enough oats for feed are grown each year on the Whiting farm. Mr. Whiting is a strong advocate of brome grass. Last year it yielded three tons per acre. This year, which is the fourth from seeding, the yield was about one ton. It is a mistake, he says, to think that it will last very long. The way to handle it is to take a couple of crops of hay, pasture it a year or two and then break it up. Then follow with two crops of wheat and a crop of oats with which it is seeded again. In seeding he mixes the seed with the oats. He has had no trouble getting rid of it as it kills out with the plowing.

A good deal of manure is available on the farm, since beside a big bunch of horses there are 40 or 50 head of cattle on the place. This is not wasted, but is used to top dress the summerfallow. It has been found to pay, for, he says, you can tell to a drill mark on the wheat crop where the manure came to. Mr. Whiting

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The farm buildings of G. H. Whiting and Sons, Pleasant Valley, near Melfort, Sask.

They comprise a fine house, a commodious barn, a 17,000-bushel elevator, and an implement house that admits a threshing machine. Above—Some of the farm horses enjoying a nap in the shade.

"We use barley as a cleaning crop and it is the last thing we sow. This year we sowed it on June 4. In preparation for it we skim plow in the fall, plow again in the spring, pack, harrow, seed and pack again. Of course I realize that every district and almost every farm has its own conditions and the seasons also are different. Last fall, for instance, we had a lot of bad weather and didn't get the land fully prepared. This year all our crop except the summerfallow is on spring plowing."

One of the objections to brome grass is that it is sometimes hard to get rid of. Mr. Richardson has had some experience with getting rid of brome and didn't encounter any trouble. Up behind the bluff there is a small field of this grass. He wanted a strip for raspberries, so after haying he broke a strip eight or ten feet wide and disced it thoroughly. In the fall he backset it and left it at that for the winter.

The grass was killed out completely and he has had no trouble with it since.

About 30 head of cattle and a couple of brood sows are kept on the Richard-

England. In 1892 he settled on the land he owns just east of Melfort, but had to defer filing on the homestead until the surveyors ran the lines around him. For ten years his town was Prince Albert, 80 miles away by the trail, and he made the trip twice a year, in midsummer and before Christmas. In the meantime he was clearing up his land, for there was quite a bit of willow and poplar on it. He had the good sense, however, to leave the nice big bluff which serves as a background for his buildings.

A Real Prairie Farm Home

To the original homestead another quarter has been added. But the half-section is now more than a farm. It is a farm home with an attractive house, a prolific garden, flowers in profusion, a well trimmed caragana hedge, a commodious barn, 30 head of cattle and a homey atmosphere.

This year there is 130 acres in wheat, 65 acres in oats, 22 acres in barley, nine acres in brome grass, an acre in potatoes and 50 acres in summerfallow. That accounts for 277 acres out of the 320. The balance is in woodlot, grounds and pasture.

There are lots of districts in this country where they would be glad if they could get along with 50 acres of summerfallow on a half-section farm. With a retentive soil and a good average rainfall, summerfallowing is not required so much for moisture conservation as for weed control.

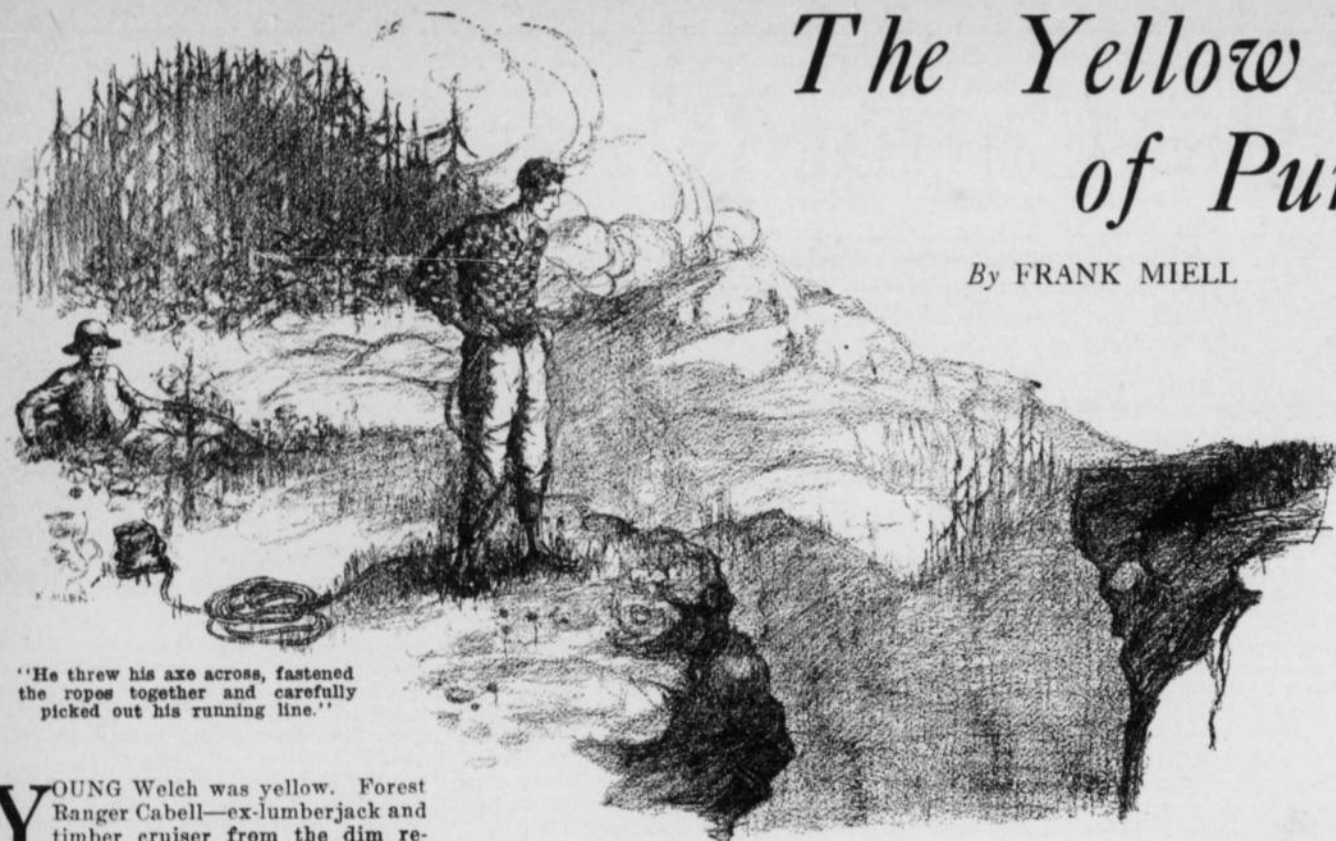


The farm home of John Richardson

Everything that goes to make a farm home are found here—a modern, compact house, a good barn, neatly-kept grounds, trees, small fruit, vegetables and flowers and shrubs in profusion.

The Yellow of Pure Gold

By FRANK MIELL



"He threw his axe across, fastened the ropes together and carefully picked out his running line."

YOUNG Welch was yellow. Forest Ranger Cabell—ex-lumberjack and timber cruiser from the dim recesses of "way back"—said so.

When Cabell said a thing, it was so, for Cabell was a shrewd judge of his fellow men, and, according to his lights, just. Since he was high enough to look over the helve of a vertical axe, he had called the bush home, and now, at middle age, with a long record of victorious fights with men and elements behind him, he was a rugged granite man, fearless, fiery and experienced and he said young Welch was yellow, therefore he despised him.

What of Welch, straight from an eastern college and civilized home, shy, nervous and tender? What of Welch, refined and studious, shot into the heart of the Rocky jungles with a coarse-grained bushwhacker, to learn the rudiments of a practical forestry education to keep company with his theoretical knowledge?

This of Welch. He was yellow, and alas, he knew it; even without the unveiled sarcasm of Cabell, he knew it, and the knowledge was bitter as gall to his very soul. Why such a youth ever thought of the Forestry Service as a means of livelihood was a mystery, then yet, even now, ten years later, he is still "on," which proves that somewhere beneath his velvet skin he had the "sand." Incidentally, this yarn shows the first splendid outcropping.

The super was criticized for putting the two together. Knowing Cabell for what he was, and judging Welch by his appearance, folks felt sorry for the youth. But the super said nothing, being wise in his own generation, for who so practical on his staff as Cabell, who so chock full of theory as Welch?

Perhaps Cabell was a little jealous of the lad's "book-learning," and more than a little apprehensive of an infiltration of college-trained rangers, to the gradual thrusting from the fold of the old-timers like himself. Certainly he disliked Welch from the start. After the small affair of the lost ponies, when Welch was scared to search beyond the view of the camp, his dislike was tinged with scorn. When the little brown bear drove Welch into a spur-hurried rout, with a smoke beckoning in the opposite direction, his scorn became acrid. He carried on, and saw things safe alone.

At dusk, a shame-faced youngster rode silently up and dismounted. The accumulated wrath of Cabell burst its bounds. He cursed and reviled Welch without mercy, and the scared lad took it all without a whisper, scared to the soul.

After this, Cabell saw to it that hazards multiplied about their path, and Welch took most of them single-handed. If the lad jibbed, the tongue of the older man lashed and goaded. On two occasions, physical force was applied before the desired end was obtained. Tough schooling this, for a nervous youngster.

Welch tried hard to conquer this habitual fear, and earnestly sought to do his appointed tasks, recognizing that his biggest job was to beat himself, a necessity if he were to stay in the service. Curiously enough, he learned to respect the older man, in spite of the flow of coarse language, and the rough-neck methods he employed; and there were times when Cabell felt quite paternal towards this mild-mannered youth, who was so anxious to please, yet such a bungler and coward.

At the end of July, Cabell took the monthly trip to town, leaving Welch to patrol. A rough, bear-ridden country was this patrol line, in amongst the Limestones, and a sorely-terrified lad alone in the vast solitudes of mountains and canyons. For two weeks he lived a constant nightmare of imagined accidents, sleeping little and worrying much. Faithfully he carried out his patrol, deeply conscious of the responsibility that lay heavy on his youthful shoulders.

Cabell returned in a violent thunderstorm. If he noticed the signs of frayed nerves in the lad's face, and the obvious relief in the hearty welcome he received, he gave no indication. Indeed, he seemed more sullen and morose than ever, answering the string of questions with curt gruffness. After supper, he sat stolidly smoking his pipe, regardless of the flow of chatter from Welch, until, tiring of the lack of response, the lad crept away to bed.

That night, Welch communed with himself far into the night. The past two weeks had given him a taste of how lonely the life of a ranger could be. Now Cabell was back. He had looked forward to the man's company—one of his own species at least—and it was about as bad as denning up with a grizzly. He was not cut out for the life, couldn't stick it, he would tell the ranger so in the morning. Quit. He hated the word, hated the thought of being a quitter as well as a coward, but it was better to get it over with, and into some job less exacting in its demand on the nerve.

Breakfast next morning was a sombre affair. Cabell staring moodily at the dying embers of the fire, Welch nerving himself to say what was in his mind.

At length the lad broke the strained silence. "I'm through, Cabell," he blurted out. "Through with whole business. I'm quitting today."

Cabell started violently, a furtive, half-scared look in his eyes. "Through? Quitting?" he gasped. "You don't mean that kid." A coaxing note in his voice now. "You're joking. Say you're only joking."

The lad stared in amazement, scarcely crediting his senses. This rugged lion of a bushwhacker, who only a moment before had been ignoring him, to turn into a beseeching lamb.

Never before had Cabell used that tone to him. With the quickness of his youthful brain he perceived that for some unknown reason, he, Welch, the despised coward, was necessary to the ranger, and wisely he held to his tack.

"Yes. I mean it. I'm quitting today," he declared. "What do you care anyway? You'll be glad to see me go."

Cabell leaned forward, his eyes searching the lad's face. "Don't go sonny," he pleaded earnestly. "I've given you the dirty end of the stick lately—for your own good. Don't quit now. I might need you."

"You—might—need—me," echoed the astounded Welch, "Why?"

"Because," began the ranger uncertainly, "I—" His voice trailed off into indistinct mutterings.

"Well, what?" persisted the lad.

"I don't know," admitted Cabell slowly. "Just, a hunch, a strong hunch."

"Hunch!" cried Welch. "You afraid of a hunch? It's not good enough, Cabell. You've bullied and tormented me because I was a green, scared kid, and now you expect me to stick around and take some more, just because you've got a hunch I might be useful to you."

The older man leaned forward. "Listen, Welch," he said, tensely. "You're partly right. I am scared of a hunch, got pretty good reason to be, and I want you around. When I was in town I met—" He broke off abruptly, sprang to his feet and shook his shaggy frame. "Hell," he burst out violently, "I'm a crazy fool, kid—worse than you, for you sure have been up against a tough time, while I'm afraid of nothing but fool thoughts." Once again the pleading tone crept into his voice. "Just stay with me this month, sonny. We'll take things kinda easy."

Welch pondered. The bitter memories of that merciless tongue the violence and unnecessary hardships he had endured, had aroused in his gentle nature the desire to see this bully repaid in his own coin, and the idea registered that the time was at hand.

"All right, Cabell," he said, after mature thought, "I'll stay—this month."

Cabell gave no further clue as to the nature of the hunch that was troubling him, yet it was clear to the other that it was ever present, by the brooding eyes and silent tongue.

That night the uneasy mutterings of the sleeping ranger aroused the youngster. He leaned across and listened.

"Curse the old hag," he heard. "Accident, she said, bad accident. Friday, the thirteenth, and Gilson back." The mutterings ceased in a sharp grunt, as Cabell twisted in his bed.

Welch had his clue. From out of the night came a ghostly voice.

"Cabell," it wailed, "Beware of Friday, the thirteenth."

The ranger sprang up with a frightened curse.

"What's the matter?" enquired the sleepy voice of Welch.

"Didn't you hear that voice?" cried Cabell.

"Voice?" skeptically from the lad. "You've been dreaming. There's nobody within twenty miles."

"Maybe I was," agreed the ranger, soberly, "But I could have sworn I heard a voice outside."

Welch was too much of an artist to overdo the thing, and the remainder of the night was calm.

Next night, the same ghostly voice aroused Cabell.

"Gilson back," it croaked, "Friday, the thirteenth."

There came the stabbing flash and the report of a revolver from Cabell's bunk.

"Ha, ha, ha!" cackled the voice, ere the echo of the shot had subsided.

Welch jumped up. "What was that?" he cried, "Did you fire, Cabell?"

The ranger, with shaking hands, lit a candle.

"That cursed voice again," he quavered, "Didn't you hear it?"

"All I heard was a revolver shot," lied Welch blandly.

"Guess it'll take more than bullets to quiet that voice," said Cabell morosely, "It just ain't human."

"Bunk!" scoffed the lad, "You're hearing things. What you want is an out-sized liver pill."

He settled himself to repose, leaving the ranger moodily smoking by the light of the candle. He felt happier than he had been since the spring. At last he was getting his own back. That little ventriloquial trick of his was working fine.

In the early morn, he discovered Cabell examining the ground for tracks.

"Hello!" he greeted brightly, "Find any signs of your nocturnal voice?"

Cabell shook his head.

"Told you you were only hearing things," continued Welch. "That's what comes of having a naughty past, and believing in hunches."

The ranger's face was haggard, his eyes red-rimmed and bleary from lack of sleep.

"It's got my goat," he huskily admitted. "I'll meet anything living on two or four legs, but when it comes to ghosts, I'm beat."

Nights passed without return of the voice, for Cabell slept little and brooded much. His state of mind grew increasingly restless as Friday, the thirteenth, approached. Subtly, the lad played upon his weakness, bringing forth at will weird yarns of uncanny happenings. Normally the ranger would have frankly disbelieved these awe-inspiring tales, yet, that meeting in town with his old-time associate Gilson, and the recalling of a witch's tragic prophecy, had wrought within him the hunch that some terrible danger was threatening him, and he believed everything.

Thursday evening they camped on the edge of a spruce bluff, the dividing line of an old forest fire. About midnight, an eerie moaning arose in the tree tops.

"Friday, Cabell," shrieked a voice, "Your accident day."

Cabell jumped up, revolver in hand, and dashed out of the tent, as the moaning of the trees grew with a mighty crescendo. A mountain gale swept down upon them with sudden fury. There was a splintering, ripping crash as a huge old fire-killed spruce hit the ground bringing others in its wake.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Athabasca Election Scandal

The evidence brought out before Judge Clark, who is investigating the irregularities in the election in Athabasca constituency last October, is bound to result in an improvement in the federal election machinery. Had the charges of crookedness in the election been made by either of the political parties, they would have been discounted heavily by the general public. The facts, however, being given out (in many cases by the participants in the irregularities) in the form of evidence before a royal commission, will challenge every right-thinking Canadian. Ballot box stuffing in favor of Cross, the Liberal candidate, was carried out on an organized scale with utter disregard of law and regulations. Ballot boxes were even turned in from polls that never existed. While a number of the minor participants have been located, a number of them have skipped the country. It would seem, however, that there must have been some central brain that planned the whole campaign.

Such revelations as have been made before Judge Clark's enquiry are of great benefit to the country at large in that they serve to concentrate attention upon the election machinery of Canada and its weaknesses. When Mr. Meighen became premier and was allowed to dissolve the House, there was considerable gratification expressed by the Conservatives and dissatisfaction by Liberals that the election machinery would be under the control of the Conservative party. British newspapers commenting on the situation expressed surprise that there should be any advantage to the party in power by having control of the election machinery. British politics, so far as the conduct of elections are concerned, have become so clean that the British press could not understand that in Canada we have not advanced to the same stage. Of course, British election machinery was not always so efficient nor British elections so clean as they are today, but they have steadily improved until now the conduct of an election in Great Britain is purely a non-partisan affair over which the government has no control and gains no advantage.

Our election machinery in Canada should be entirely beyond the possibility of any influence on the part of government officials or candidates. Improvements have been made in this direction in recent years, but the appointment of returning officers and deputy returning officers should be in the hands of a non-partisan authority. As a result of the Athabasca scandal the matter will undoubtedly receive a thorough airing and discussion in parliament, and the Elections Act will no doubt be tightened up in many respects.

There are other provisions which could be made to enable the general public to hear the issues of the campaign and to remove disadvantages under which candidates in moderate financial circumstances now labor. All other things being equal the candidate with a large amount of money at his disposal has an advantage over his poorer opponent, which will continue until the people

themselves are willing to contribute individually toward the expenses of electing their own candidate, as was done in the prairie provinces during the election campaign of 1921. Slowly but steadily we move forward to a higher type of civilization with a clearer recognition of the right relationship that should exist between men. The proper clearing up of the Athabasca scandal and the punishment of the offenders, will assist in another decidedly forward movement.

Germany in League

The most important recent step in the movement towards world peace was taken last week at Geneva, when Germany was admitted to full membership in the League of Nations and given a permanent seat in the council. Thus eight years after the close of the Great World War the chief participants, former bitter enemies, are now seated around the council table, engaged in an effort to reduce the possibilities of war to a minimum. Last spring the attempt to admit Germany created so much difficulty that the outlook was most discouraging. In the recess between league meetings, however, decided progress was made, and when the vote was taken last week it required only five minutes to admit the new member.

While Brazil and Spain have withdrawn from the league, it is not altogether likely that their withdrawal will be permanent, but on the other hand nearly fifty nations have voted Germany into membership and to a permanent seat on the council. There still remains another permanent seat unoccupied, which is ready for the United States, should that nation at any time in the future decide to enter with the other nations of the world into the movement for world peace.

The League of Nations and its work has been the subject of great controversy by some of the most brilliant students of the age. It has its detractors and its supporters, yet to the unprejudiced mind it must be admitted that Woodrow Wilson's conception of the league is moving steadily forward to actual realization, and is the only important and workable agency in the world today aiming to bring nations together and encourage them to settle their disputes without resort to arms.

Bonanza Farming

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has sold its sixteen-section farm at Hughton, Sask. Thus another bonanza wheat farm has passed out of existence and further evidence is provided that factory methods of mass production cannot be applied to agriculture. Profits in farming are too small and uncertain for big scale operation and long range management. One after another of such enterprises have been tried with the same result, and there should soon be enough wreckage of these attempts scattered over the prairie to warn investors that they are doomed to failure.

There is no reason to regret that the bonanza farm is not successful. If corporation methods could be applied to agriculture our farming population would soon be largely wage earners, with the disadvantage, compared with factory workers, that organization for mutual protection on a trade union basis would be impossible. No well wisher of Canada wants to see the status of the farmer reduced. The future of this country depends largely on maintaining a class of free and independent farmers, owning their own farms and running their own business.

The disappearance of the Scottish Co-operative's farm at Hughton, calls to mind that the British co-operatives do not fully realize that industrial methods can not be applied to agriculture. The great co-opera-

tive system which they have successfully built up is primarily for the distribution of the necessities of life at cost. But one of the precepts of the movement is production for use, and in following that precept they have successfully engaged in manufacturing and shipping. They have even been successful in operating plantations in the tropics, but this is because they find there an abundance of coolie labor incapable apparently of organizing production on its own account. When they attempt to carry the idea into farming in a country like Canada the result is disappointing and the attempt is abandoned. This does not mean, however, that co-operation has failed. It means that as far as agricultural products are concerned two distinct types of co-operative organization are necessary. One is a co-operative organization of producers for assembling and forwarding the product, and the other a co-operative organization of consumers for collective purchase and distribution. The two systems are not antagonistic but complementary. By establishing business relations with the farmers' co-operatives, Old Country co-operators can still be assured that the co-operative method is being applied to the handling of agricultural products all the way along the road from producer to consumer.

Automobile Industry Thriving

Under the above heading The Monetary Times, of Toronto, makes the following editorial comment in its issue of August 27:

Exports of automobiles and automotive goods from Canada in the first half of 1926, were 12.6 per cent. higher than in the first half of 1925. In the United States the advance was 9.4 per cent. While showing a remarkable growth in both countries, considering that 1925 was itself a record year, the figures are strikingly favorable to Canada.

The Robb budget cut the tariff on automobiles valued retail at \$1,200 or under, 15 per cent., and over \$1,200, 7½ per cent. A storm of protest followed the announcement of this reduction. A huge delegation of workers in automobile factories went to Ottawa and met the minister of finance. They importuned him to stay his hand, but he told them that the government would stick to its guns and put the reductions into effect. With the exception that some necessary adjustments were made in the tariff on imported parts entering into the manufacture of automobiles, little has been heard of the matter since.

Now come the official figures which explain completely the calm that succeeded the storm of protest. The automobile industry is thriving. Exports are up 12.6 per cent. for the first half of the year compared with an increase of 9.4 per cent. in the exports of the huge automobile industry of the United States. Western farmers will rejoice with those engaged in the automobile industry that the grave fears they entertained respecting the future of their industry under reduced protection have proved to be so groundless, and that the effect of the Robb budget has been the exact reverse of what the delegates to Ottawa expected.

The Australian Referendum

On September 4, the electors of Australia, voting in a referendum, defeated measures designed to give the federal parliament supreme authority, now exercised by the various state governments, over matters relating to trade disputes and combinations in restraint of trade. In Australia power is not as highly centralized as it is in Canada. The British North America Act was passed only two years after the close of the Civil War. Confederation was planned during that period when the United States was torn

asunder by what, in its constitutional aspects, was a question of states' rights. The fathers of Confederation were greatly influenced by what at that time seemed a disastrous culmination of the sovereign state idea. They considered that the federation of the various states in the union was too loose in character, and as a result the parliament of Canada, under the British North America Act, was given very wide powers.

In Australia federation was accomplished in 1901. The federating states retained much of the power they had formerly exercised, while the powers of the central parliament were limited and enumerated. It has power over industrial disputes only when they extend beyond the limits of any one state. The proposal was to make the central authority supreme in such matters and also to give it power to control corporations and maintain essential services during strikes. In order to become effective it was necessary that the proposed constitutional changes be supported by a clear majority and also that they carry in at least four of the six states. Voting was compulsory under the liability to a fine of \$10. The proposals were opposed by extreme Tories and extreme Laborites, and supported by the Nationalist party under Premier S. M. Bruce, but, according to despatches, were defeated in every state.

The Steel Industry

It was quite the natural thing that the first application for increased tariff protection before the newly-constituted tariff board should be made by the steel magnates. They were on the job very promptly and they asked for plenty. The steel industry has always been the favored child of the Canadian fiscal system. Not only have the public funds of Canada been poured out of the treasury in millions in subsidies to this

pet, but tariff protection and other special privileges have been extended with great generosity. Yet today the steel magnates are asking for more help and at least one branch of the industry is in the hands of the receiver.

In their application before the tariff board the steel companies point to increased operating costs since the war and restricted consumption of their products, and the fact that they have not now the tariff protection they formerly had because of specific rather than ad valorem duties on imports. They also claim that depreciated currency in foreign competing countries enables exporters in those countries to lay down their goods in Canada at prices with which the Canadian manufacturers cannot compete. To remedy the situation the steel magnates ask for all-round increased protection.

It is a well-known fact that in the last 25 years the promoters of the steel industry in the maritime provinces have accumulated fabulous fortunes. The steel industry itself may have suffered but the steel magnates have taken good care of themselves. An investigation made in 1911 showed that up to that time there had been paid out of the federal treasury in actual cash subsidies to the steel industry, no less than \$17,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 had been paid direct to the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. in Nova Scotia. Up to the same date it was estimated that in tariff protection and other special privileges the steel industry had received at least \$23,000,000, so that 15 years ago this industry in Canada had cost the people no less than \$40,000,000. Today, a similar investigation would probably show that the steel industry has received no less than \$60,000,000.

If the application of the steel industry is acceded to it will make iron and steel products more expensive all over Canada in order to develop the coal industry in Nova

Scotia, and to utilize the iron ore deposits in Newfoundland. This increased cost will extend to all other industries using iron and steel throughout the Dominion, and will consequently be passed on to consumers everywhere. The steel application is in reality a request that the consumers of Canada be forced to pay indirectly another big bonus to the steel industry. The tariff board will require to devote a long time to a most careful investigation before they will be in a position to put all the facts before the finance minister, who must then decide what is wrong with the iron and steel industry, and whether Canada can bear the expense of maintaining it.

Newton D. Baker, secretary for war in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, in a recent public speech, declared that the United States should cancel all the European war debts forthwith. He believed that nothing could be gained by the United States attempting to collect them as they were largely uncollectable, and, furthermore, the United States owed it as a contribution to world peace and stability. The question of the great war debts owed to the United States and the huge reparations demanded by the allies from Germany, is daily becoming a more important subject of discussion throughout Europe and the United States. World financiers and economic students realize that the reparations demanded can never be collected in full from Germany, and that the European war debts can never be collected in full by the United States. Some day in the not far distant future both demands will be revised.

Owing to the fact that the date of this issue of The Guide practically corresponds with the date of the election, we are not attempting to comment upon the issues before the electorate.



The tree falls to the best workman

(Illustrated)
**STUDEBAKER
 STANDARD SIX
 CUSTOM SEDAN**
\$1795

Big Six Custom Brougham \$2585
 The President, a Big Six
 Custom Sedan (for seven), \$2895
 Prices f. o. b. factory, Walkerville,
 Ont., including 4-wheel brakes, disc
 wheels and equipment as listed



Equipment

No-draft ventilating windshield, exclusively Studebaker; bumper and bumperettes; engine heat indicator and gasoline gauge on the dash; coincidental lock; oil filter and air purifier; automatic windshield cleaner; rear-vision mirror; traffic signal light; 4-wheel brakes; full-size balloon tires; and two-beam acorn headlights, controlled from steering wheel.

A Custom Car in all Respects But Price!

—made possible by One-Profit facilities

TRUE to the Studebaker tradition of keeping up-to-date by keeping ahead of the procession, this Custom Sedan embodies all the coveted custom beauty of master designers and satisfies the utmost longing for custom luxury and line.

A low-swung body gives it the grace of a custom appearance—duotone lacquer gives it the lure of a custom finish—pin-striping gives it a note of true custom individuality—exquisite broadlace trim and Butler finish hardware impart interior custom decoration—and luxurious Chase mohair upholstery completes a car that is a

custom creation in all respects save what you pay for it!

Equipped with a ventilating windshield (exclusively Studebaker) which insures fresh air without drafts or moisture—uniting the quiet smoothness and power of the Studebaker L-head motor with all the riches of custom draughtsmanship and detail—even to the silvered radiator emblem of Atalanta of whom Swinburne wrote, "footed as the wind."

Only one word can describe it—BEAUTY! Only one plant can produce it—STUDEBAKER! And only this makes it possible—ONE-PROFIT FACILITIES! You are invited to see the Custom Sedan at your Studebaker dealer's showroom.

Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service throughout Central and Western Canada

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Flashing, feinting—down the field! Zigzag. Side-step. Pivot. Shift! You've got to be good to take a kick and run for touchdown! You've got to have pep! Rousing, fighting pep!

PEP contains healthful bran. Is mildly laxative. Helps check constipation.

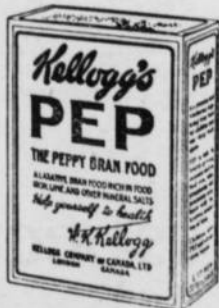
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If You Want Plums

Avoid some of these common mistakes says John Walker,
Asst. Supt. Indian Head Experimental Farm

NURSERYMEN have reason to advertise plums more than any other tree fruit for planting in the home orchard. Plums lend themselves to such easy culture, and the list of hardy and suitable varieties is so extensive that every farmer and city dweller should grow them. But, as with cereals, vegetables, and other crops, the most profitable returns can be realized from growing plums on the prairies only by exercising certain fundamental principles in their care and treatment. The purpose of this article is not to give a lengthy or detailed discussion on methods of planting, pruning, provision for shelter and like phases of plum culture, but to bring before its readers a few practical suggestions gleaned from experimentation.

In the first place, shelter in the form of a windbreak, hedge or high board fence, should be provided. Shelter is necessary not so much to protect semi-hardy varieties as to prevent the evaporation of soil moisture, which, in turn, means lessened yields. In many sections of the prairie provinces trees do not constitute part of the natural vegetation, so that the successful establishment thereon of any type of tree can be brought about only by careful and thorough preparation of the soil. Deep plowing and a clean summerfallow bring about the best soil conditions for tree planting.

Favor Heavier Soils

If it is possible to select the site, one with soil of heavy texture should be chosen. Where rainfall is light, as on the prairies, this type of soil retains moisture during the growing season better than a light soil. Moreover, dessication by drying out of the trees during the dormant season is least severe where the soil is of a clay nature. True, a clay soil may tend to delay the time trees come into bearing, but the development of stronger and better trees is ample compensation.

Again, clay soils do not promote growth as early in spring as sandy soils, but by this circumstance one of the greatest obstacles to fruit growing in

the West is overcome. By retarding blossoming, the danger of injury from late spring frosts is lessened. An experiment is being initiated at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, to test whether applying manure around the base of trees in the fall or after freeze-up will retard blossoming by delaying thawing out in the spring, and also lessen the danger of winter killing.

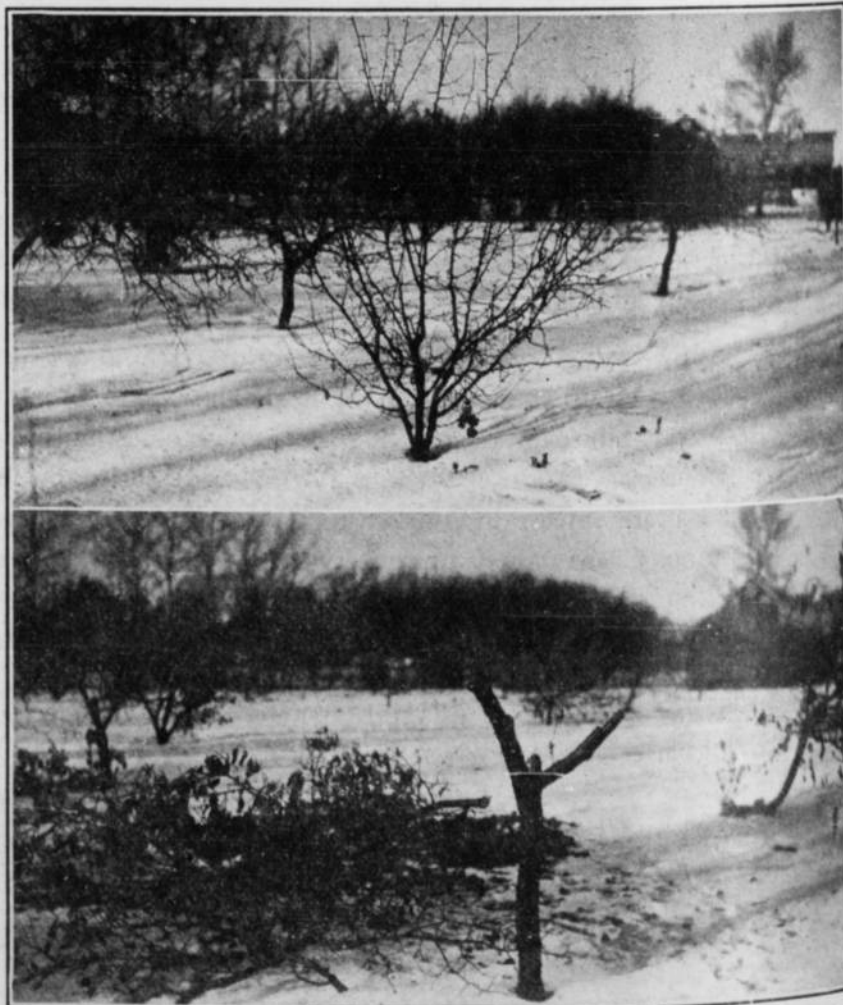
In a heavy soil, planting should be more shallow than on a light soil. Moisture is more abundant near the surface in the former type of soil, and in any soil the amount of plant food made available to any crop is in inverse ratio to the distance from the surface.

Form of Tree

Continuous and vigorous growth should be maintained by the trees the first year after planting. The best assurance against winter killing is a condition in the trees resulting from strong, healthy growth, i.e., storing of reserve food during the summer months, with terminal growth ceasing early in August. The normal distribution of the rainfall on the prairies ensures the cessation of vegetative growth at this time and the ripening of the terminal buds without the need of planting cover crops in July.

The writer is convinced that the greatest drawback to successful and permanent fruit growing on the prairies is the desire of planters to get large crops of fruit immediately. No system of mutilation or manipulation has yet been discovered whereby trees can be induced into earlier bearing. Instances are reported, however, where non-bearing branches of trees of fruiting age have yielded fruit as a result of ringing or applying other mechanical injury.

Large plum trees, two to five years old, of standard type, are frequently bought in the hope that they will fruit immediately. It is against this type of tree discrimination should be made. Standard trees, apple or plum, are quite attractive, but they are not adapted to conditions on the prairies. Strong winds and occasional heavy snows before the trees have become defoliated in the fall cause considerably more damage to



Above—This type of tree will withstand the difficult weather conditions of Western Canada best.
Below—To grow a main trunk four or five feet high is to court disaster. The branches of this 12-year-old Assiniboine plum tree at Indian Head were broken off by high winds.

standard trees than they do to trees of bush form.

That the bush form of tree is desirable is particularly well illustrated by the accompanying photos. At the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, during the past year, one 12-year-old Assiniboine plum tree of the standard type was completely ruined by having all its branches broken by wind. Therefore, to plant plum trees with two or three feet of trunk is only to court disaster when the trees have reached bearing age.

Again, where conditions are such that test winters cause considerable winter-killing the bush type of tree suffers least. Prominent fruit growers realize that where a tree is badly winter-killed a few fruits are borne on the lower branches. On standard trees, all branches are invariably killed during test winters, with the inevitable result that no fruit can possibly be obtained for a year or two. For these reasons, the pruning and training of young plum trees should consist of only the removal of dead, broken or cross branches.

Propagation

The results of experiments carried on in Canada and the United States with stocks of various Prunus species indicate that the hardy native plum is most suitable for budding or grafting purposes. Seedlings of this species are easily grown, and make good unions with the common varieties of plums grown on the prairies. Though this stock is somewhat dwarfing in its effect, this cannot be considered of serious or undesirable consequence in trees for the Canadian prairies. The Cheney, Assiniboine, Mammoth, Compass Cherry, Sapa, Opata and Waneta, are the most satisfactory varieties for the prairie provinces, being hardy and of fair quality.

In conclusion, growers are reminded that plums are self sterile within varieties. All purchases should, therefore, include two or more varieties which bloom contemporarily if a crop of fruit is to be obtained.

Answers Melon Query

In answer to Mrs. D. W. B., regarding the growing of melons, while we are not as far north as Mrs. D. W. B., still I think with proper cultivation she will have good success, as I know my brother-in-law grows them as far north as Edmonton. The first essential to success with melons, as well as cucumbers, squash, pumpkin and tomatoes, is good soil in a sunny location, with lots of well-rotted manure well worked into the soil. This last item is most important. The manure helps hold the moisture over hot, dry periods and keeps the ground warm over cold, frosty periods. We have never found it advisable to use a hot bed for starting. They do better for us to plant the seed in the open in well-prepared soil. The following varieties have given us the best results: Musk melon (Netted Gem), water melon (Fordhook's Famous), cucumbers (Improved Long Green), pumpkin (Connecticut Field), squash (Yellow Hubbard), citron (red seeded). Now, regarding planting, which I think most important. Do not follow the old method of hill planting but plant them thickly in rows, planting two rows together about six inches apart, then when the plants begin to vine the blossoms are bunched up, thus the pollen falls from flower to flower and does away with the necessity of distributing the pollen by hand. We have never had a wind-break for our garden, but as Mrs. D. W. B. has one I would consider it of great assistance to her.

We have always found the growing of vine fruits one of the easiest and most interesting part of gardening as they require so little work. If the weeds are kept down until the vines are spreading there is no more work to them except to pick the fruit. Wishing Mrs. D. W. B. and The Guide every success.—M. S. S., Alta.



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Any roof will protect your house—for a while. But you want lasting protection.

Protection against leaks—against heat in summer and cold in winter—against fire! Thousands of other home owners want this protection—and are laying roofs with Barrett Multi-Shingles.

With these sturdy shingles there are no leaks—so no repairing. No rot, no rust, no fading—so no "upkeep." And they're absolutely fire-safe—flying sparks and embers can't set your house on fire.

Easy to lay! Barrett Multi-Shingles are made and laid four in a strip. This saves on laying costs. On reroofing jobs nail them right over old wooden shingles.

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See the nearest Barrett dealer. Ask to see Barrett Multi-Shingles and other Barrett Roofings.

Write us to-day! Tell us the buildings you plan to roof. We will send free booklets to help solve your roofing problem.

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Made in Canada

As the Poultry Culler Sees Us

Saskatchewan Poultry Cullers report on conditions in their province

A REPORT has been issued by W. Waldron, co-operation and markets commissioner of the provincial department of agriculture, Saskatchewan, dealing with the flock culling work carried on by that department in co-operation with the Provincial Egg and Poultry Pool.

"During the latter part of June and the month of July ten men were engaged in culling poultry flocks for members of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited. Five of these men were supplied by the co-operation and markets branch and five by the Pool. Over 40 districts were included in this work and eight car loads of hens, these being culls, were obtained for shipment.

"In the summary of culling, the reports received to date (there are others yet to come in) show poultry flocks reported on, 692 in 35 districts. No. of flocks mixed breeding, 309 or 44.7 per cent.; No. of flocks of Barred Plymouth Rocks, 209 or 30.2 per cent.; No. of flocks White Wyandottes, 66 or 9.5 per cent.; No. of flocks Rhode Island Reds, 46 or 6.6 per cent.; No. of flocks White Leghorns, 26 or 3.8 per cent.; No. of flocks Buff Orpingtons, 16 or 2.3 per cent.; miscellaneous, 20 or 2.9 per cent. Total number of hens in 692 flocks, 41,306; average per flock, 59.7 hens. Total number of culls, 15,926; average culls per flock, 23 hens. Per cent. of hens culled out, 38.5.

"The reports on housing conditions show a very small percentage with no houses provided for the flock, 53 with poor houses, 68 with fair houses, 24 with good houses and 13 with very good houses."

From the observations made by Mr. Barton Boyd, poultry inspector of the department, and from the reports sent in by the fieldmen, the following information has been gathered:

1. That the average farmer is just beginning to desire to improve his poultry flock. For this reason the value of such a culling service is not fully appreciated,

and only a few of those who really could use the service to good advantage are interested. No doubt this condition will gradually be overcome.

2. Culling as a practice is little understood by the average farmer or his wife. Many are of the opinion that if their flocks are culled there will be an immediate and material reduction in egg production. It must be demonstrated to them that the decrease in egg production will be negligible compared with the saving in cost of production.

3. That farm flocks are small. Although the average size is 60 hens, there are many flocks of 30 to 45 hens. The owners of these flocks do not consider it worth while to have the culling done. Doubling the size of the flocks would greatly facilitate all work of this nature.

4. That the marketing of poultry during the summer has not been usual in this country. When the advantage of this is seen by the producers there will, no doubt, be a change.

5. That local poultry pool committees could be more active. It has been found that in those districts where there are one or two real energetic workers the work is usually left to them. It was also found that many members would agree to have their flocks culled or to market such culled hens only to change their minds afterwards.

6. It has also been found by the men employed on field work that more time should be spent on culling prior to the shipments of car lots of culled birds being made.

There is, without a doubt, room for great improvement in our poultry industry. The matters of increasing the flocks, increasing the average production and improving production methods are worthy of attention.

When one considers that about 45 per cent. of the hens in Saskatchewan are of mixed or mongrel breeding, one can see a wonderful opportunity for poultry breeders.

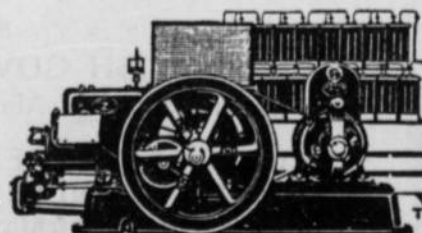
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John Christie's Quality BOOTS —Lead the Way

SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS—One of the most widely-imitated boots on the market today, but of a quality that has never been equalled. This boot is a product of the "Uniform Brand" works of Liverpool, England, and is made of the best grades of chrome-tanned leather obtainable. Have double soles, double toe-cap and double-bellows tongue and are calf-lined throughout. All sizes, Per pair **\$4.45**



MILITARY BLUCHERS—In brown only, with plain toe-cap. Best quality calf uppers, with full leather sole, slip sole and rubber heels. A medium weight shoe for either dress or work purposes that gives full freedom to the toes. Sizes 6 to 11. Specially priced at **\$4.95**

DRESS CALF BLUCHERS—Made on good-fitting lasts, of fine quality calf-skin. Full leather soles and rubber heels. Strongly stitched and carefully made. Medium weight, for either dress or light work wear. Sizes 6 to 11. Black or brown. Per pair **\$4.95**

Men's Quality UNDERWEAR

CHRISTIE'S RED LABEL COMBINATIONS—A heavy ribbed, all-wool, unshrinkable combination. Made to the order of John Christie from the best quality woolen yarns. A non-irritating garment that will give much comfort and service. All sizes, 34 to 44-inch chest. Priced at per suit **\$3.75**

CHRISTIE'S BLACK LABEL COMBINATIONS—100 per cent. pure wool. Slightly lighter than the Red Label but will give excellent service. Will not irritate and will give all the warmth of much heavier garments. Sizes 34 to 44-inch chest. Per suit **\$2.95**

HEAVY RIBBED UNSHRINKABLE COMBINATIONS—An all-wool garment made of the highest quality materials by expert workmen. Unshrinkable, non-irritating and form retaining. Sizes 34 to 44. Per suit **\$2.50**

CHRISTIE'S BLACK LABEL TWO-PIECE UNDERWEAR—Heavy ribbed, unshrinkable all-wool garments for those who prefer the two-piece style of underwear. Shirts are double-breasted and good length. Drawers have high waist line and are carefully tailored. Will give real comfort and service. Sizes 34 to 44. Per garment **\$1.50**



Gloves and Gauntlets for Less

LINED HORSEHIDE GLOVES—Made of selected grain horsehide, with strongly-sewn seams. Lined with soft fleece lining. Pullrite fastener. Sizes: small, medium and large. Per pair **\$1.25**

LINED HORSEHIDE GAUNTLETS—Similar quality to above but with canvas-lined cuff. Sizes: small and large. Per pair **\$1.25**

FLEECE-LINED DRIVING GAUNTLETS—Large, roomy driving mitts, with welted seams

and large cuffs. Lining extends well up the wrist. Per pair **\$1.75**

FULL LAMB-LINED BUCKSKIN GAUNTLET MITTS—Of soft, high-quality leather. Heavy lamb-lining, with sheepskin wristlet. Leather welted. Large cuffs with whipcord lining and reinforced patch. Extension driving flaps and buckles. Large sizes, per pair **\$2.95**

COTTON JERSEY GLOVES—A good quality glove for light chore work. Special to **\$1.00**

Mackinaw COATS

MEN'S MACKINAW COATS—Full Norfolk style mackinaw coats of best quality material and workmanship. Double-breasted, with all-round belt, tabs on sleeves and large shawl collars. Come in combination colors, brown and black, green and black, blue and black, and red and black. All sizes 36 to 44-inch chest Each **\$7.95**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' MACKINAW COATS

Similar to men's and in same color combinations. Sizes 8 to 12 **\$4.50**
 Sizes 13 to 16 years **\$4.75**



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Every article in this ad., with the exception of harness, saddlery and harness accessories is delivered free for quoted price.

ORDER A SET OF THIS BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLOW HARNESS FOR FALL WORK

The longest plow harness set on the Canadian market today, having the heel chains completely clear of the hindquarters of the horse. Made originally for British Artillery use in pulling heavy guns. The traces are of best quality steel cable encased in strongest leather. Set consists of 4 traces, with attachment to fit Concord hames; 2 back bands lined with stout felt, and 2 belly bands. A super set for heavy work. Per set, only **\$6.95**

HALTER ROPES

Italian hemp ropes, 10 feet long, with metal ring spliced in end. Very strong and serviceable. Each, only **25c**

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Genuine British Government Surplus Tents, made of standard quality materials. Thoroughly overhauled and ready for use. Size 12 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. Complete with ropes, pegs and socketted centre pole and packed in bag. Just the thing for harvesting or for the hunting trip. Each, only **\$27.50**

Army Pack Sacks

Heavy Khaki Web Pack Sacks, with Shoulder Slings. A good quality accessory for the hunter or trapper. Each, only **45c**

Barrack Bags

Made of good quality canvas duck. Suitable for laundry or dunnage bags. Have brass eyelets at top for fastening with rope. At, each **50c**

DANDY BRUSHES

British Government brushes; plain backs of best basswood. Special to clear at **\$1.00**

New Sleeping Bags

New British Government Sleeping Bags that are indispensable for the harvester, hunter or trapper. Lined with natural sheepskin, making them very warm and comfortable. Folds into small compass. Each, only **\$6.50**

PUTTEES

British Army Regulation Khaki Woolen Puttees. Strongly woven with tape fasteners. 100 inches long by 4 inches wide. Priced at per pair **95c and \$1.25**

Men's Hard-Wearing WORK PANTS

IRISH TWEED PANTS—Best quality all-wool material of English manufacture. Have belt loops, cuff bottoms and five pockets, with buttoned flap on hip pockets. Extra strong wearing. Sizes 32 to 44. Per pair **\$4.50**

MOLESKIN PANTS—Dark grey striped pants of hard-wearing material for work purposes. Made with cuff bottoms, belt loops, and side and hip pockets. Sizes 32 to 44. Specially priced at **\$3.75**

KHAKI DRILL PANTS—A heavy quality khaki drill pant, specially suited for harvest wear. Have full complement of pockets, belt loops and cuff bottoms. A very hard-wearing pant. Sizes 30 to 44. Per pair **\$2.50**

HERRINGBONE TWEED PANTS—In dark brown only. Made of extra strong material that will give real service. Well tailored, with cuff bottoms, 5 pockets and belt loops. Sizes 32 to 44. Per pair, only **\$2.50**

Men's Suspenders

Men's full-length Police Braces, made of extra quality elastic. Strong and serviceable. Per pair **75c**

Men's Sweaters

PURE WOOL JUMBO-KNIT SWEATERS—Very warm and well knitted of only the best Botany Yarns. Have large shawl collars and 2 pockets. In grey, maroon, fawn and white. A serviceable sweater for even the coldest days. Three qualities at **\$4.75, \$5.50 and \$7.50**

JUMBO-KNIT SWEATERS—Similar to above, but of slightly lighter weight. In brown, maroon, fawn and grey. Each, only **\$3.95**

ENGLISH CARDIGAN SWEATERS—In dark brown only. Heavy-knit quality, V-neck sweater. Ideal for wearing under a coat. Have two pockets and sleeves. A very warm sweater for dress wear. Priced at each **\$2.50**

LEATHER LEGGINGS

Best quality Leather Leggings, in either black or tan shade. Spring front blocked without seam at back. Very comfortable and close fitting. A very special value at **\$2.75**

OVERCOATS AND TRENCH COATS

RUBBERIZED TWEED OVERCOATS—In dark colors. Good quality tweed cloth with rubberized lining. All-round belt. Absolutely waterproof and just the right weight for fall wear. Very special at **\$12.50**

T R I P L E - P R O O F E D FAWN GABERDINE TRENCH COATS—A super quality coat of exceptional wearing merit. The shell is of a very high-grade cotton gaberdine. Has detachable all-wool lining for use in stormy weather as well as a Union Check lining and an oil-skin interlining. We absolutely guarantee the rain-resisting qualities of these coats, and will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied. All sizes 36 to 44-inch chest, state size when ordering. Three qualities **\$30, \$25 and \$16.50**



MEN'S ALL-WOOL SOX

GREY ARMY SOX—An all-wool, full-weight sock for heavy wear, in grey only. These are exactly the same as the sox supplied to the British Army. Will give real comfort and will wear well. All sizes. Per pair **55c**

HEAVY GREY ALL-WOOL WORK SOX—Grey only. Will stand up to the hardest wear and keep the feet warm in the coldest weather. This is one of the biggest specials we have to offer. All sizes. Priced at **\$1.00**

KHAKI DRILL RIDING BREECHES—At a unusually low price to clear them out. Have double seat and will stand any amount of hard wear. Made of finest grade of khaki drill material, these breeches should sell for at least twice our price. Sizes 30 to 44-inch waist. To clear at, per pair **\$2.50**

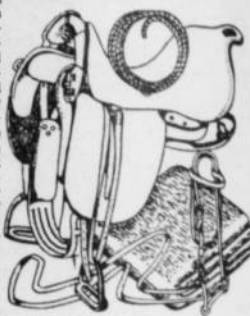
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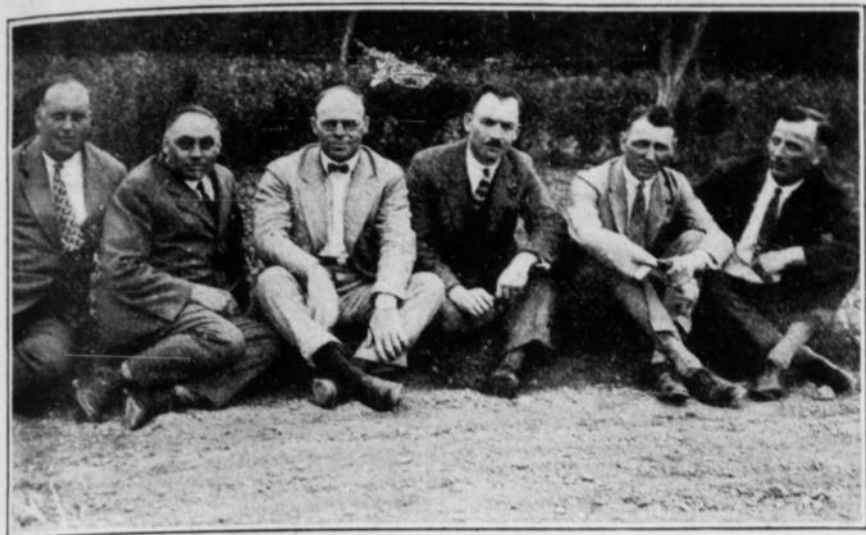
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Livestock



The Joint Swine Committee

These are the men whose recommendations govern the development of Canada's better bacon program. From left to right they are: L. C. McQuat, Bacon Specialist, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; S. E. Todd, Toronto, representing the Canadian Packers; A. A. McMillan, chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, Ottawa; X. N. Rodrigue, Quebec, representing the eastern producers; C. M. Learmonth, Regina, representing the western producers; F. M. Baker, Winnipeg, representing Canadian packers.

Sixteen Calves in Sixteen Years

The Guide receives the following letter from James Browne, Neudorf, Sask., setting forth in detail the record of a cow that is a credit to her breed and to her owner. Incidentally it is a mark for the other breeds to shoot at, and The Guide will be pleased to publish anything approaching it. Mr. Browne's letter follows:

"We have an Aberdeen-Angus cow, Rose Brown of Tیره, 3689, of the old Drumin Lucy family, whose fecundity seems to me remarkable. Her sire was a bull bred by Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., Elm Park King 10th, 2863. She was calved December 13, 1909. By a mistake she got in calf to her sire as a calf and calved on May 10, 1911, the calf fortunately (1) died; (2) April 12, 1912, bull; (3) February 20, 1913, heifer; (4) February 7, 1914, bull; (5) May 15, 1915, heifer; (6) March 12, 1916, heifer; (7) January 21, 1918, heifer; (8) December 10, 1918, bull; (9) November 20, 1919, bull; (10) September 28, 1920, heifer; (11) August 24, 1921, bull; (12) June 26, 1922, heifer; (13) May 3, 1923, bull; (14) March 23, 1924, bull; (15) April 7, 1925, heifer; (16) March 24, 1926, bull.

"The dam of these 16 calves will be 17 years old next December. She is a small pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cow, very easy to keep and has had no great care taken of her.

"I would like to hear, through your columns, the number of calves a cow will drop during her lifetime. We, of course, know what 'Old Grannie' did. But what do most cows do during their lifetime? And what breeds are the most prolific? Is it possible for a cow at 20 years of age to have had 20 calves?"

Horns Off—Big Premium

As a measure of the extent to which the sentiment against horns on feeder cattle has grown, let us quote the following letter to The Guide, from O. Freer, United Livestock Growers, a prominent figure on the Winnipeg markets:

"On the present market there is a difference in value between horned and dehorned feeder steers of from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per head, depending on weight. Only today we had to wire an Ontario customer that it was absolutely impossible to fill his order for dehorned feeder cattle on the Winnipeg market, as the percentage of dehorned cattle coming forward was so small. Last week fully 60 to 75 per cent. of the cattle coming to this market were horned cattle. This situation is very seriously affecting the building up of a permanent eastern and southern market for our good western cattle, and anything you can do through the press to emphasize the seriousness of the situation will be very much in the interests of the whole industry."

Bacon Hog a Practical Ideal

In reply to one of your correspondents who disparages the bacon hog, I would like to give a little of my experience in growing them. I think I can show Mr. Russell that long-legged hogs as he calls them can be raised profitably on the average prairie farm as well as at the experimental stations.

Five years ago I went into registered Yorkshire hogs, and have always sold a large percentage of them for breeding purposes. I would like to give in detail my experience with them this past summer.

I had May and June litters, and, after taking them off the sows, I had very little real good feed for them during the summer months. Barley and oats were very light with us in 1924, and made poor feed when chopped for growing pigs, and even the pasture I sowed didn't grow, so I had very little besides a small quantity of skim-milk and dish-washings.

After I threshed I got them some good barley and oat chop, and they came right along and, after selling a number of the best for breeding purposes (and had orders for a great many more but I didn't consider them old enough for that purpose), I ran 12 of them on into January, and out of the 12 hogs shipped I got nine selects.

In passing I might say that I have never bought a bushel of high-priced feed, unless an occasional sack of shorts to be fed at weaning time. I only feed twice a day during the fall and winter.

A great number of farmers are under the impression that a select hog is a long, gaunt, lean animal, but that is not right, they must have the length but they must also be well finished.

When the breeders of the lard type hog were getting on the market \$12.80 and \$13 per cwt., selects were bringing \$14 to \$14.30, so I consider the select hog by no means elusive but a practical, profitable hog to raise.—W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask.

Driving Staples Correctly

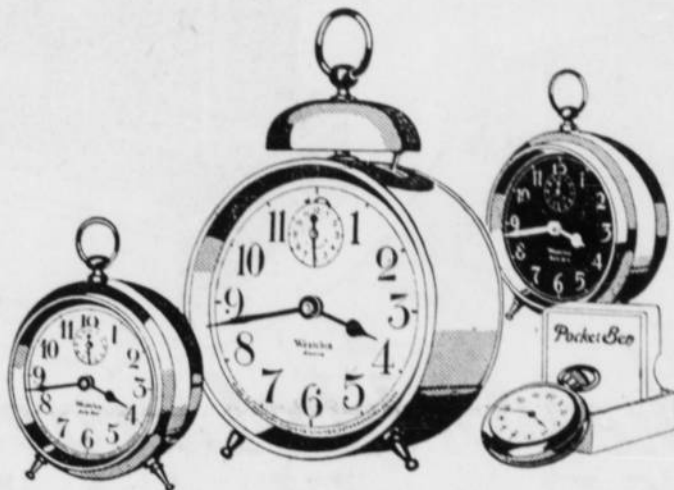
By watching a fence put up or by examining fences already built, one finds that many farmers do not know how to staple fence wires properly. And yet this is a point of considerable importance in the life and service of the fence.

Contrary to a very common belief the wire should not be stapled tight to the post. I remember when as a boy I had the job of driving the staples I thought I was doing it just right by driving each staple down so tight that the wires were crushed into the wood, but I know now that this method was just the wrong thing to do. What are some of the bad results?

For one thing, the wire is badly injured just under the staple, a point where it needs the greatest strength. Driving the staple down tight upon it kinks the wire short, putting a severe

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WORK around the barn or in the field, has to be done on schedule. As the days grow shorter, the milking hour seems earlier, the bed too comfortable to leave.

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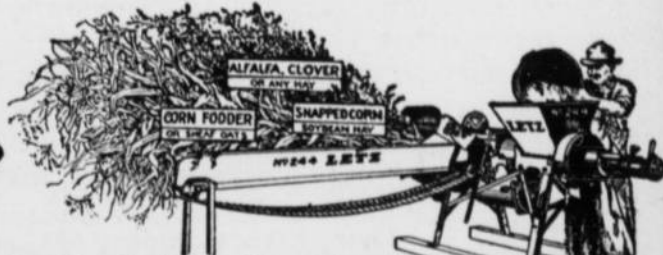
America has long been the farmers' standby, many using several around the house and barn to help them with their work. Their wives and daughters often prefer Baby Ben but it makes little difference which Westclox you buy as they all run on time and ring on time.

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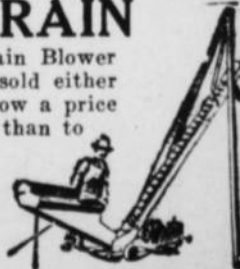


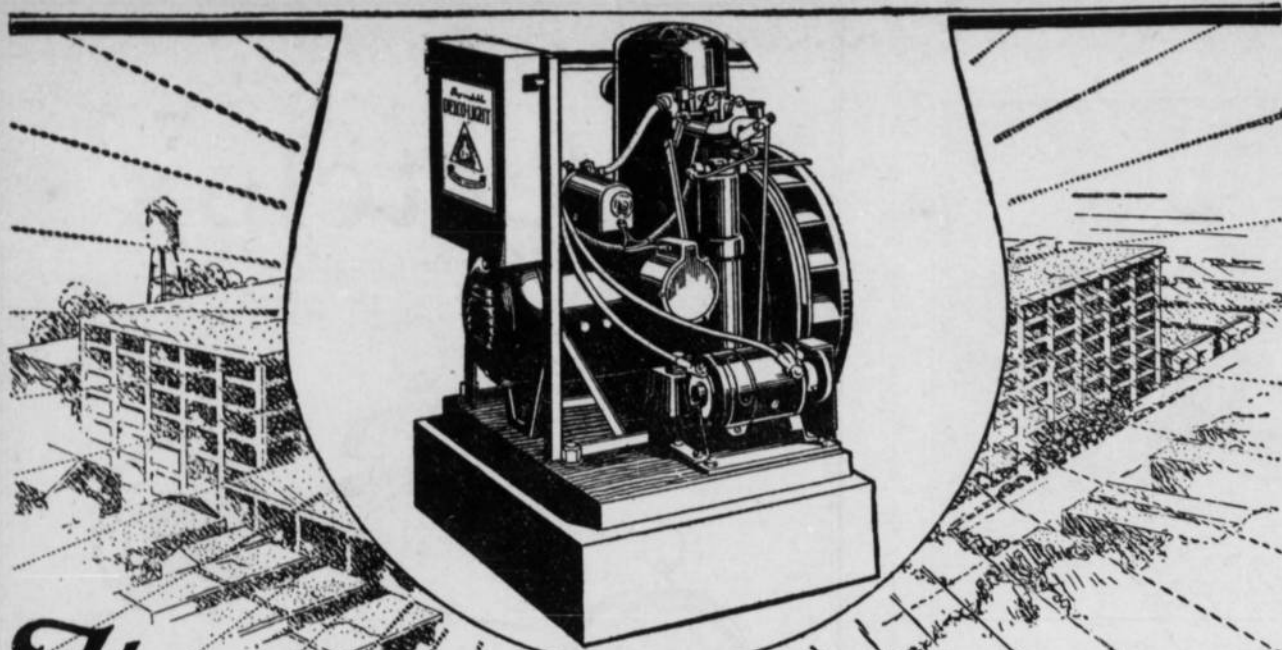
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strain on the side next to the post and often cracking or scaling the galvanizing. This opens up a place for corrosion to attack the metal, increased by the facts that moisture is held in the crushed wood fibres under the wire for a considerable time after the wire and the surface of the post dries off, and also that many wooden posts, at least, have weak acids that injuriously affect the wire in the presence of moisture.

Also having the wire stapled down tightly localizes the damage of flexing or bending the wire as the fence vibrates back and forth through wind pressure. We all know how destructive this flexing is to wires, especially if the steel contains too high a percentage of carbon or is otherwise impure. If the wires are loosely held, this very short flexing is changed to more of a wave motion running into the next panel, which has little or no destructive bending effect.

The idea I had in tightening down the staples at each post was to make each post and panel of the fence take care of its own stresses and strains; but this idea is wrong, even if it would work out. The proper plan, when a horse or a bull charges the fence, is not to localize the strain on that particular panel and posts, but to spread it over at least a dozen panels. This allows each one to give slightly and the impact is absorbed without damage; whereas if localized to one panel, the fence would probably be broken. Fortunately, however, the wire will slip to some extent no matter how tightly stapled, and being tight simply prevents it from acting so freely as it should.

No, the proper method of stapling wire for any type of fence is to drive the staples in just far enough to prevent side motion, but still allow the wire to slip through the staple easily. The line posts are intended only to hold the wires at the proper height and to resist side thrust. All tension or end pull must be taken care of by means of heavy end posts securely anchored against heaving, and protected against giving by proper bracing against one or more other posts. At least every 80 rods, and preferably every 40 rods, a heavy tension post should be put in and the wires wrapped around this in such a way that this 80 or 40-rod part will act as a unit to withstand any shocks which may come against it.—I. W. Dickerson.

Charged Wire for Fence

Several farmers in the vicinity of Hubbard Prairie, Minn., have worked out a novel method of keeping their cattle and other livestock in place by means of a single smooth wire connected with a spark coil, so that when any animal touches the wire it receives a disagreeable shock. Those using the charged wire fence report that after one or two experiences touching the charged wire, the cattle and other animals give it a wide berth, and this fear is just as effective whether the charging current is turned on or not.

Such a charged wire fence is not difficult to arrange. A single bare iron wire is stapled to wooden posts about two and one-half feet from the ground. Fastening by telephone insulators would be a little better, but is not necessary. The important thing is that there be no direct connection between the wire and the ground. Then connect a six-volt storage battery to a Ford car or other vibrating jump spark coil, connect the high tension or spark plug cable to the fence wire, and then ground the other side of the coil. Every time the coil vibrator works, it sets up in the coil a high voltage which tends to jump from the wire to the ground. If, now, any animal touches the wire, its body forms a path by which this voltage can jump to the ground, and hence it gets a disagreeable shock. The size of the current is so small, however, that the shock does no harm.

Such a device uses more current to operate the coil than most people realize, and an ordinary six-volt automobile storage battery cannot be expected to operate it more than about 30 to 40 hours of continuous operation without needing recharging.

Condemns Dry Feed

Through experience in raising fall pigs, I find that a cement or plank floor is one of the causes for young pigs going lame as well as too much dry feed. Pigs should have a comfortable place, free from drafts, plenty of bedding and the earth floor, in my opinion, is the best. They should also have a chance to exercise themselves on nice days.

Young pigs should never get dry feed unless it is between meals, then it should be oat chop and bran mixed. For regular meals it should be oat chop soaked for at least 24 hours, and if it is badly mixed with wild oats they should be screened. The outside cattle will be very glad to get the screenings so there is no loss there.

A large boiler is the best thing out for the purpose of boiling potatoes, turnips, cabbage or other roots. Champ some dry chop into it and enough salt to make it tasty and never give them cold water. If you do this until the pigs are at least four months old, there will be no danger of them going lame.

If there is an animal on the farm that can be killed with kindness, it's a pig, especially a fall pig. Of course, some breeds of pigs over one hundred weight, are liable to go wrong on dry feed and especially hard floors and not enough exercise. Apparently the market is demanding pigs the year round, so it's up to us to raise them, for the man at the "fair" that would sell, must learn of the man that would buy. Anyone contemplating raising fall pigs successfully needs a large boiler.—J. H., Man.

Wintering Colts

Replying to a question in a past issue of The Guide about wintering colts cheaply, I would say that there is no way of raising colts cheaply if good prices are to be expected for the mature horses when sold.

Our experience has been that when the colts have been properly cared for during their first year, and are well grown out when they come off pasture, the second fall they can be kept growing on the minimum amount of grain.

We treat our colts in the following manner: As soon as they will nibble grain, they are allowed all the oats and bran they will consume, in fact I keep a box of oats and bran where they can get at it all the time, and by the time they are weaned they are cleaning up about a gallon per day.

I have never had a sick colt from eating too much grain at this age, they will eat what they need and no more. After weaning they are kept in and fed three times a day, three parts of a gallon of oats and bran, and all the alfalfa hay they will eat. This is the finest bone and muscle builder that I know of. They are always allowed to run in the afternoons for exercise. By the time they reach their second winter these colts are weighing around 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and are wintered in the same manner as our work horses.

They are fed straw and half-a-gallon of oats in the mornings, and are turned out after feeding. Their evening

ration consists of a sheaf per team and a half-gallon of oats, with a forkful of hay last thing at night.

By this method we have raised and are still raising horses weighing 1,900 pounds at four years of age, and these horses don't have to be sold at \$125 nor twice that figure. A cheaply-raised colt means a small-priced horse when sold, and I don't know of any substitute for good whole oats and alfalfa or sweet clover hay for growing colts. We had three mares in foal this spring, one of which was in foal for the seventh successive year, and has raised \$1,500 worth of draft horses. There is no money to be lost in breeding mares of this type.—Wm. Ross.

Irrigated Pasture Does Well

A good example of what a mixed pasture of white Dutch clover and Kentucky blue will do under irrigation may be seen on the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Brooks, Alta. Supt. Don. Bark rented a seven-acre piece of pasture to a local sheep man at \$15 per acre for the season. The renter objected at the price, feeling that he was being made to pay too much for the use of the land. Notwithstanding, the deal was closed and he put 150 head of pure-bred Hampshire lambs on as soon as grazing commenced in the spring. As these lambs were destined for the Salt Lake ram sale in the autumn it was desirable to push them along as fast as possible, so they were allowed access to a self-feeder.

The Guide representative saw this field early in August, just after half of the bunch had been shipped south for sale. Splendid gains had been recorded for the lambs with a very economical expenditure of grain. The lambs had not been able to keep the pasture down and Mr. Bark gave it as his opinion that it might be possible to harvest seed off a portion of the field if it could be fenced off. Looks as though 20 lambs to the acre is too low a calculation for irrigated mixed pasture.

Will Double Herds

In summing up the irrigation possibilities of south-western Saskatchewan, I. B. Russell, of the Dominion Reclamation Service, declares that this corner of the province will some day more than double its cattle population. The twenty streams flowing out of the Cypress Hills will water 130,000 acres which will produce enough winter feed for 360,000 cattle in the block bounded on the south and west by the American and Alberta boundaries, and reaching north and east to Swift Current.

Of this amount 62,000 acres are now under water. All of it is in small projects surrounded by high ground on which ranchers run their cattle for summer pasture. Irrigation farming in Saskatchewan has followed a different line from that seen in Alberta. There is no attempt to grow cash crops in these Cypress Hills projects, but all the land is devoted to growing winter feed. Mr. Russell says that when all the water is applied summer range for cattle will be the limiting factor of production for there will be winter feed for more animals than the summer range can accommodate.



FROM

Montreal-Oct.	1-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal-Oct.	6-S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec-Oct.	6-S.S. Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal-Oct.	7-S.S. Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec-Oct.	8-S.S. Montroyal	to Liverpool
Montreal-Oct.	15-S.S. Montrose	to Liverpool
Montreal-Oct.	20-S.S. Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec-Oct.	21-S.S. Montclair	to Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal-Oct.	22-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Quebec-Oct.	27-S.S. Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal-Oct.	29-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal-Nov.	3-S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Quebec-Nov.	5-S.S. Montroyal	to Liverpool
Montreal-Nov.	12-S.S. Metagama	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal-Nov.	17-S.S. Minnedosa	to Belfast, Glasgow
Quebec-Nov.	18-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal-Nov.	19-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
Montreal-Nov.	26-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
St. John-Dec.	1-S.S. Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John-Dec.	7-S.S. Montroyal	to Liverpool
St. John-Dec.	11-S.S. Metagama	to Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John-Dec.	15-S.S. Montclair	to Liverpool
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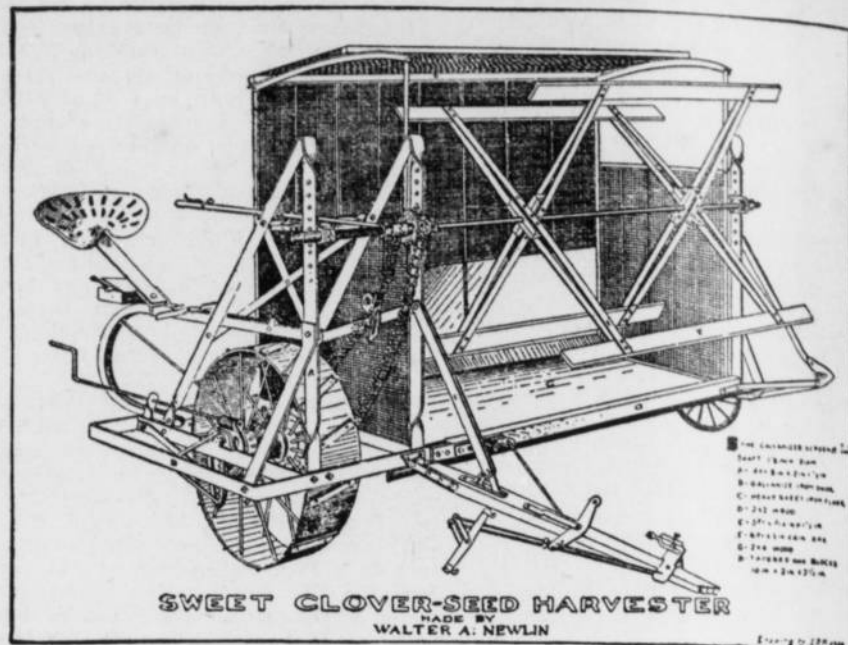
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Afield with Guide Farmers



Sweet Clover Seed Harvester

Wallace's Farmer describes how an agricultural club at Casey, Ill., made a harvester for sweet clover out of an old binder frame which they bought for \$10. It was stripped down to the wheels and main frame and converted into the machine which is shown in the accompanying drawing.

The three posts supporting the reel shaft extend five feet above the frame, the material being 2x2 1/2-inch iron. The reel shaft is driven direct from the drive wheel, making it run about 120 revolutions a minute. The seed is beaten off the clover on to the platform and removed at one end of the field through the sheet metal door in rear, while the stalk and stem are dragged under the machine to be plowed under for fertilizer, thus eliminating cutting, twine, shocking and threshing.

Three horses draw the machine and will harvest six to eight acres per day. When drawn by tractor it will harvest eight to 10 acres. The best yields harvested by this machine have been four bushels per acre of clean seed after hulling. The largest amount harvested in one day was 40 bushels from 10 acres when drawn by a tractor. During the past two seasons the Casey Agricultural Club has harvested 500 bushels of seed, of which they received one-half for furnishing the harvester and getting the seed ready for market.

Rust Injury in 1926 Crop

Just when farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are congratulating themselves on having escaped rust damage this year, Dr. Bailey, of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, tells us that while there is practically no black rust, there are reports of red rust from various localities and that it will be a factor in reducing yields of promising looking fields.

"Red rust and black rust," says Dr. Bailey, "are only two developmental stages of the same rust organism and, since the black stage is a resting one, when it appears no further damage occurs to the crop that year. The black stage develops ordinarily only after the red stage has been underway for quite a time, and this explains why its appearance is often associated with heavy rust losses. But the appearance of the black stage is not a good indication of the extent of the injury sustained and the red stage is the one to be watched. The wheat plant manages to carry on surprisingly well even though fairly heavily infected with rust, provided the infection does not reach the necks before the heads are fairly well filled. If the infection reaches there early in the development of the wheat plant, the food material that should be utilized in filling out the head is used by the rust."

A Mustard-Killing Powder

Judging from correspondence received in The Guide office, the idea of a

chemical preparation which will kill weeds and leave cultivated crops undamaged has a fascinating appeal. If some mysterious fire water could be discovered which will cancel the need for all the laborious days spent on every farm in fighting weeds, farming would become a leisurely and lucrative occupation over-night. And the chemist who evolves this weed-bane will find the world waiting to acclaim him.

To all enquiries it is necessary, alas, to have to reply "put your faith in thorough cultivation only." There are several chemical preparations which have the power of damaging a certain class of plants and are harmless to others. Some of these have the power of effecting a fairly good kill of weeds. A very small number of this class of selective chemical re-agents will do a permanent job against a weed crop under favorable conditions. But no weed killer which has been brought to the attention of The Guide meets all practical field requirements, and can be recommended for large scale use on prairie grain farms.

The question is raised again by recently circulated reports of a Danish preparation. Prof. Boving, of the University of British Columbia, and Prof. Eriksen, of Stockholm University, Sweden, have been experimenting with it, and give it a partial recommendation. It is a yellowish powder of dry consistency sold under the name of Hofer's Charlock Powder, and is a mixture of ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol and calcium sulphate or gypsum. It is effective on most plants with oil-bearing properties. When applied early in the morning before the dew is off the plants, the hot sun of the day following burns the leaves and withers such weeds as mustard, dandelion, plantain, and to some extent thistles.

On the whole Prof. Eriksen is much more enthusiastic than Prof. Boving. The latter reports cases of failure where the plants were too advanced at time of treating; reports that small plants protected by ranker growth did not receive the powder and escaped injury; declares that applications as heavy as 450 pounds may be required, and in any case the heavier applications of 300 pounds were more effective than the lighter applications of 150 pounds. The price is not quoted in the information given to The Guide.

Of the four trial plots the British Columbia experimenter has this to say about the two that gave the best results: "The plants on both these plots were completely defoliated. The stems showed a greyish-brown discoloration, flowers were blacked and pods shrivelled. The foliage of annual sow thistle was charred in places; that of broad leaf plantain was only partially injured, particularly at the outer edges. Here and there the leaves of red clover were burned, but the plants were in no way injured. The volunteer grain was not in the least affected."



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Raps Combine

A California correspondent who is familiar with the work of combines in that state where they are most widely employed, noting the increased interest in combines in the prairie country, writes:

"In reference to the use of the combine harvester, would say that my observation has been that a swinging separator is not so efficient as a stationary one. A California University Bulletin estimates two to eight bushels of grain lost by combines over binders. So much grain is lost by combines that good volunteer crops of hay come the next year. Special stiff-strawed and long-standing types of grain have to be grown, otherwise much will shell from winds and from having to be dead ripe before the combine comes and from waiting. No combine owner here grows oats for this reason. A year ago best yields of Hard Federation wheat on summerfallow cut by combine was seven or eight sacks of two and a quarter bushels each, while similar winter-sown wheat cut by binder yielded 10 sacks or four and a half to seven bushels more, much of which was no doubt due to better binding and separation. Also the combine doesn't stack and save the straw, most of which should be used for bedding."

This is a rather serious indictment of the combine-harvester, and we should be glad to hear from other readers as to their observations.

Ontario Takes to Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is coming into increased popularity in Eastern Ontario, owing partly to the tremendous amount of missionary work done by W. J. Bell, principal of the Agricultural College, at Kemptville.

In his part of the province, Mr. Bell told The Guide representative, the soil is relatively poor, so impoverished in some places that it no longer can be depended upon to grow good crops of red clover or alfalfa. The salvation of farmers on these lands is sweet clover and that conviction has taken hold. In all this country there is considerable dairy stock raised and it has been Prof. Bell's advice to farmers to give up growing timothy, which is poor feed for dairy stock at best, and substitute sweet clover in their rotations.

Owing to the difficulties of curing heavy crops of sweet clover in the moist climate of Ontario, Prof. Bell has for many years recommended ensiling it. Feeding trials extending over five years convince him that it makes a splendid silage, palatable to stock and highly nutritious. Mr. Bell goes so far as to say that he can grow sweet clover silage just as cheaply as corn silage. He tells his neighboring farmers that the corn borer has come as a blessing in disguise, as it will force them to grow sweet clover to obtain cow feed, and as a consequence they will discover its other virtues.

For silage sweet clover must be cut at just the right time. This is just when it begins to blossom. In five years there has not been a single gallon of spoiled sweet clover silage, not

counting the thin layer on the surface. Prof. Bell believes that this has been entirely due to the carefulness observed as to time of cutting, and to thorough tramping.

Says Manure Increases Yields

I haul all the manure out on the field right from the barn and I have been here 20 years. I have noticed during both wet and dry years that where land has not been manured the crop is lighter and the straw weaker than where manure has been applied.

I am growing good crops nearly every year, but I do not burn the straw piles. I let the horses and cattle feed on them during the winter. They pull out the straw and tramp it down so that by spring time there is quite a big manure pile at each straw pile. In my spare time I take a team of horses and all the hands available and spread the manure from the straw piles on the land and plow it under as soon as possible, or I spread lightly after seeding on crops, and before plowing on summer-fallow. I always finish it so that when plowing summerfallow all the manure is spread that was left over from spring. If plowed before it dries out, then within a month it is all rotted so that you have no trouble with the cultivation of the land.

There should be no question about it. If we will grow crops such as wheat, oats, barley and flax without manure, the land will go on strike, but if we give it any kind of dressing it will keep on with us.—M. Zeman, Kenaston, Sask.

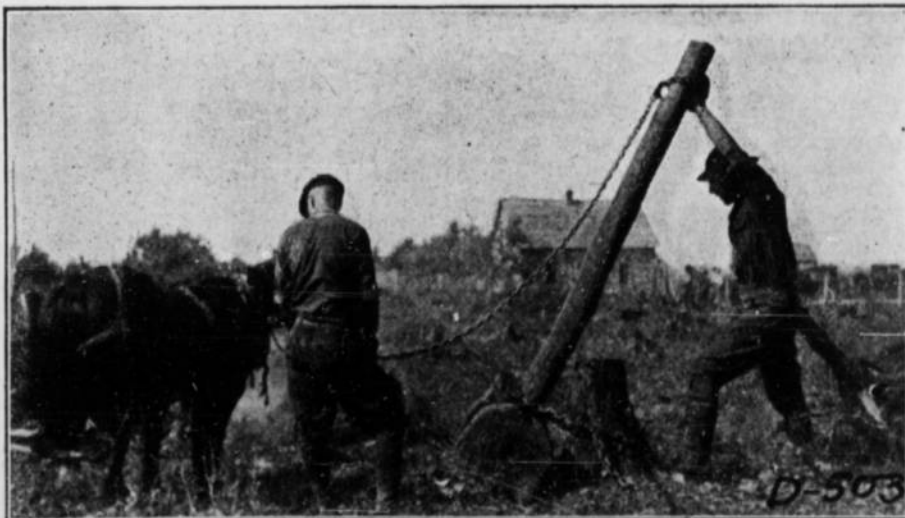
A Home-made Stump Puller

Many of our readers, no doubt, will be interested in a description of the mallet type of stump puller, a home-made device for stump removal which costs the farmer nothing to construct. The ease of construction, together with the increased power it gives a team, makes it a handy device for removing stumps. This home-made device has been used successfully for a number of years and is recommended by Prof. A. J. McAdam, land clearing specialist, at the University of Missouri.

The materials necessary to make the mallet stump puller are: One handle, six inches in diameter and six feet long, of some elastic, tough material, such as seasoned ash or oak. One log, 18 inches in diameter and 30 inches long, of the lightest wood possible, such as cedar. All of these materials can be found on any farm, so the outlay for materials is almost nothing.

The puller is made by boring a hole six inches in diameter through the log and wedging or bolting in the handle. This hole can be made by boring a series of inch or two-inch holes to the diameter of the handle, and then trimming the sides with a chisel. There is very little strain on the log, for it acts merely as a roller over which the stump must pass when it is pulled, and for that reason the lightest wood possible can be used for the log. The major part of the pull comes on the handle which should therefore, be the best piece of material possible. When the handle is wedged or bolted in, the puller is complete.

The puller is operated by placing the



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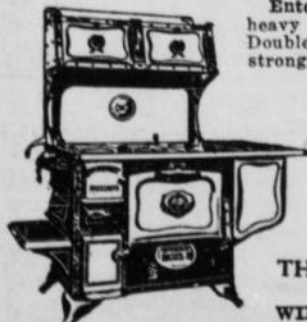


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Making and Saving Money

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log as close to the stump as possible, with the handle in an upright position and lying back against the stump. A heavy chain, preferably a half-inch steel one, is placed around the stump as low as possible and then around the handle at the point where it enters the log and then made fast. It is essential that this chain be as tight as possible, for the greatest leverage is obtained when the handle is in an upright position. An ordinary draft or skidding chain 25 or 30 feet long is hooked from the top of the handle to the team and the pull is directed straight from the handle. A long chain should be used to keep the pull low on the team. D-503 shows the construction and method of using the stump puller.

This puller acts on the same principle as a claw hammer. A lifting pull is produced and the six-foot handle increases the team power about six times. In a number of places a tractor has been used with this outfit with good results.

Like every other piece of machinery, this outfit has its limitations as to the size of stump it will pull. Green stumps, five to seven inches in diameter, can be pulled, while much larger stumps, with the roots decayed, can be taken out with little loss of time. Blueprints showing methods of construction can be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Columbia, Mo.

Corn vs. Sunflowers

In discussing the relative merits of corn and sunflowers as an ensilage crop, one must not lose sight of the considerable difference in yield between crops grown in the succeeding year on corn and sunflower land. Sunflowers make a heavy demand on the moisture content of a field, and if the following year be a dry one, grain sown after the sunflowers will be a disappointment.

This comparison was very well illustrated at the Rosthern Experiment Station in the past summer. Assistant



Superintendent F. V. Hutton, is here shown standing in a wheat crop grown after sunflowers just before the binders went to work. It was estimated that the yield would be about six bushels per acre. In an adjoining field, wheat sown after corn came well above Mr. Hutton's knees and yielded 16 bushels per acre.

A Practical Crop Rotation

Crop rotations are always a popular subject around the big stove at the agricultural society meetings, but alas, when it comes time to hitch up to the drill all our conversion to scientific methods gives way to awkward yet undeniable considerations such as fencing—a costly proposition nowadays, providing a sizeable acreage for cash crops, and keeping to the large fields and long furrows necessary for the big outfits demanded by Western farm practice.

It requires a good deal of devising to find a simple plan that satisfies practical and theoretical requirements, and the usual upshot is to have no uniform cropping system at all. Perhaps my scheme, contrived to meet the needs of a half-section grain farm in central Saskatchewan, may contain some ideas adaptable on other farms where the choice of crop does not differ much from those in this locality.

I have endeavored to get over some of the difficulties by having an inner and an outer rotation; the inner rotation for the fields close to the buildings and an outer rotation for the more distant fields. At first glance this would seem to complicate matters, but it does the very opposite.

Let us consider first the outer rotation. As 80 per cent. of the total acreage of the farm comes under this rotation, it requires the maximum acreage sown to cash crops. Perhaps the following will be most acceptable to the largest number of farmers:

1. Fallow.
2. Wheat.
3. Wheat or small grains seeded down.
4. Sweet clover for hay.

This is a very simple rotation, and has the merit of being short. The fields devoted to it do not have to be fenced.

For the inner rotation I would suggest the following:

1. Breaking.
2. Grain.
3. Grain seeded down.
4. Pasture.
5. Pasture.
6. Pasture.

As my plan provides for dividing the inner field down the centre with a fence, this rotation really works out in this way: on one side of the dividing fence the land is in grass for three years, while the other half goes through a course of breaking and cropping to grain.

To allow of the pasture remaining serviceable for the required length of time it will be necessary to sow mixed grasses. The choice in this district is sweet clover and western rye, but elsewhere bromes might be included.

It will be noticed that this rotation assumes that all the land is arable. If there is native pasture available it should be regarded as a supplement to cultivated pasture instead of replacing it. A few acres of grass such as this rotation would provide would furnish as much feed as a much larger range of native prairie and the cattle would not have to travel over such distances to get a fill.

Incidentally there is in the prairie provinces a great deal of land which is assumed to be fit only for permanent pasture because it is too stony for the frequent plowing which grain growing necessitates. But the same farmer who objects to the frequent plowing of such land might not object to plowing it once or twice in six years. This and a good top dressing in between times would bring such fields out of the permanent pasture class to the great benefit of the owner.

For no owner of permanent pasture should deceive himself into thinking that these fields are a profitable part of the farm enterprise. Pasture lands in the midst of cultivated lands are usually valued too high by farmer and assessor alike. In many cases taxes take about all the profit this land yields. Of course, we all realize that these lands are pastured not to make a profit but to save oneself from a loss, for if these lands are not utilized in this manner, no use can be made of them in any other way.

This scheme provides for nearly half the plow land in cash crops, provides 65 acres of sweet clover hay and 25 acres of mixed pasture per half-section. It calls for the minimum amount of fencing and gives the maximum sized fields. Half the grain crop follows a summerfallow in accordance with common practice. Some changes can be worked in to serve local conditions, but in the main this rotation overcomes the objections which are most commonly levelled against the systematic alternation of crops for the good of the land.—Percy H. Wright, Sask.

Uses for Waste Oil

No, petroleum or mineral oil should never be used for oiling harness, shoes, or any kind of leather, as the mineral oil has a tendency to rot the leather. Use either regular harness dressing oil. Use either regular harness dressing oil, or else make your own by mixing equal parts of neat's foot oil and melted tallow, with enough lampblack to give it the desired black color.

The waste oil from your tractors can be used for hog oilers, burning out stumps, mixed with Venetian red for cheap barn paint, brushed on to automobile springs, mixed with lard or tallow for greasing wagons and heavy vehicles, lubricating binders and other farm machinery, as a basis for oil spray, sprinkling on roadway to keep down dust, and so on. But do not use it on leather nor for preserving posts.

Investing the Farmer's Dollar

Safety first should be the motto

By H. C. GRANT

THE farmer of 15 to 20 years ago was seldom troubled to find an investment for the surplus savings of his farm operations. He was usually anxious to acquire more land, and the purchase of an adjoining quarter-section presented an opportunity, the value and safety of which was apparent to the farmer.

But the present-day farmer is usually satisfied with the extent of his land holdings. Especially is this true of the farmer who has passed the years of youthful zeal for expansion, and now faces his declining days secured by modest savings which he is anxious to invest with safety.

Rural people, on account of their isolation, and the ease of approach that farming permits, are much sought after by agents. Glowing promises of big dividends are made and one is sore perplexed concerning what stock or security to buy. The best advice at this point is "don't buy any." Take your time. It is better to lose your time than your money when investing.

Three Guides for Investing

The first thing to seek in investing is safety. Forget all about dividends for a while, but strictly examine the offered security as to the safety of the principal.

With this in mind, your next concern is marketability. In other words, if you happen to need money, will you be able to sell this security with little or no loss?

But then you ask, "What about dividends?" True, they have their place, but their place is with the third rule for investing, "The Rate of Income." Never reverse them and bite on the high interest rate offered. As a rule, the investment that promises the highest dividends or interest is the most risky. So that the higher the dividends offered you, the surer you should be before you invest. One should realize that if people have a safe proposition, paying an extraordinary high rate, they are not going to hunt you up and try to sell it to you. They will keep it.

Briefly stated, the three guides for investing should be:

- "Safety of Principal."
- "Marketability of Security."
- "Rate of Income."

Never reverse their order.

Stocks and Bonds

The amateur investor is sometimes at loss to distinguish between certain common terms of investment. If you buy stocks, you buy part ownership in a corporation. When you buy a bond you are making a loan, which is supposed to be paid back in full at a given time. You are a creditor, not a part owner of the company.

It is well to remember that the value of a stock or share depends on the business management of the company. In the event of poor management you cannot, unless you have the majority control, dictate the disposal of the property. Unlike a bond, your stock never becomes due; it is perpetual.

Where a company has only one class

of stock outstanding, this stock is called "common stock." In the event of failure or dissolution, it is only entitled to whatever capital or income remains after all prior claims have been satisfied.

Preferred stock is issued with special privileges, taking precedence over common stock. It bears a certain rate of dividend which must be paid before dividends on common stock are declared. Preferred stock may have a "cumulative" or "non-cumulative" dividend. If cumulative and the earnings for a certain year are not sufficient to pay for them, the unpaid dividends must be paid some succeeding year before any other dividends may be declared. Hence the name, "cumulative." Never buy non-cumulative preferred stock.

In a safe company of great earning power, common stock is usually more valuable because the dividends are not limited to any fixed rate.

The definite nature of the terms of a bond, such as, denomination (\$100, \$200 or \$500), stated rate of interest, and date of payment, make them less subject to manipulation than stocks.

Various Kinds of Bonds

Bonds may be classified as follows: Corporation (railroad, public utilities and industrials); municipal (village, city, school district); provincial government and Dominion government.

If you contemplate buying corporation bonds, remember the first three requirements of a good security.

Municipal bonds are issued by taxing communities to raise money for public purposes. The money must be used for the purpose stated in the bond, such as paving streets, building bridges, etc. In buying these bonds, procure them from a reliable investment house and make sure that the law was fully complied with in issuing the bonds. If not, they may be worthless.

Government bonds are usually high in price because they are a very good investment. They fulfill every requirement; your principal is safe; the bonds can be readily sold and you have a fair rate of interest.

One should not infer that everyone should invest in government bonds, or otherwise there would be no capital for industrial expansion. With proper precautions there are many places where money can be securely and wisely invested in commercial undertakings. A good plan before investing is to consult the manager of your local bank, who is usually in touch with well-informed sources in regard to investment matters.

A Few Don'ts

Don't buy from irresponsible persons or unknown firms.

Don't play the stock market. If the amateur were to win consistently, the professional operators would soon be out of business.

Don't buy distant oil and mine stock.

Don't buy from a man who says, "Invest now, or it will be too late."



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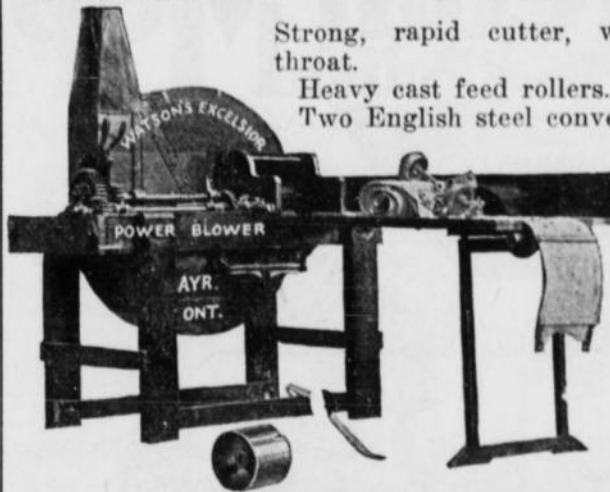
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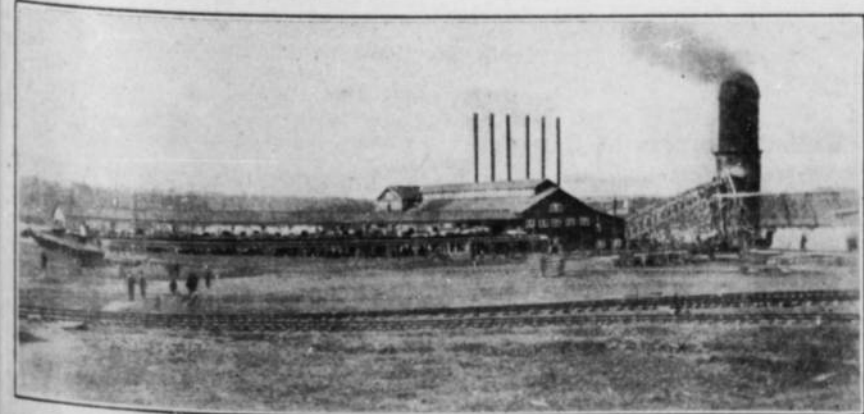
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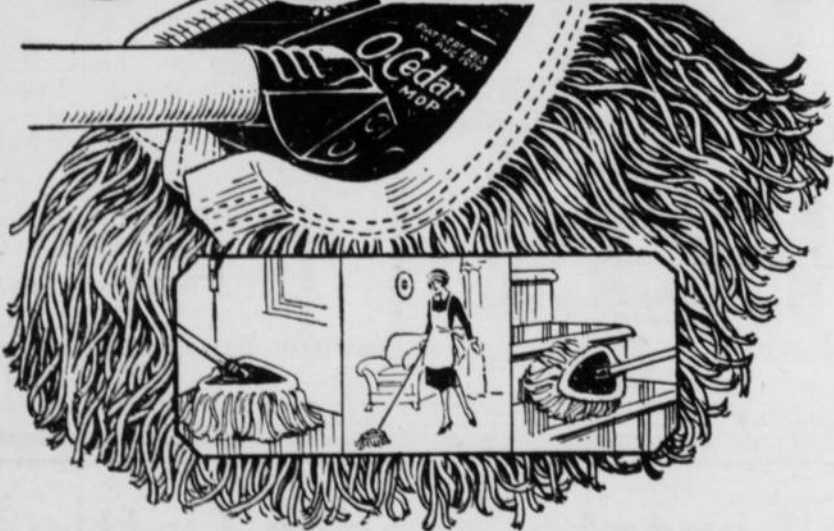
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News from the Organizations

Manitoba Wheat Pool

On September 1 practically all the elevator companies that are members of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association ceased to handle grain for the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Last year's agreement expired on August 31, and an unconditional contract was demanded by the committee representing the elevator companies which, according to legal advice secured by the pool, would prevent pool members from enjoying the advantages of the Campbell amendment to the Grain Act should it become law during the year. The pool has taken the ground that it must secure to its members the right to designate the terminal to which their grain will be sent provided such right is secured for them during the next session of parliament.

The United Grain Growers is continuing to handle pool grain under the three-year agreement. The U.G.G. and local co-operative elevators are the only ones handling on the same basis as last year. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the pools have signed the agreement which was turned down by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, believing, it is reported, that amendments to the Grain Act would be operative, if enacted into law, under the contract. It is a question of whether or not elevator companies could sue a wheat pool for damages covering losses on terminal business if pool members exercised their right to designate the terminal to which their grain should be sent. The contentious clause in the contract reads: "All pool grain of whatever class forwarded to terminal points, shall be handled through any terminal that the elevator company desires."

In a circular letter sent to its members the pool officials point out that country elevators are public warehouses, and as such must accept either special bin, graded storage or subject to grade, any grain offered them which is in storage condition. They are not obligated to purchase grain from any individual whether he be a pool or non-pool man, nor are they obligated to mark the word pool on any ticket. As a consequence an elevator agent may say that he is not handling pool grain, but the member may deliver his grain and take special bin, subject to grade or graded storage tickets, and mail these direct to the head office of the Manitoba Wheat Pool at Winnipeg. Upon receipt of these the pool will send the initial advance due on the grain, together with grower's certificates, and will order the elevator company to ship the grain out. The pool prefers grain delivered graded storage to prevent delay in settlement.

The statement further says that if the elevator companies stand by their decision the pool will arrange with the banks to make advances to pool members on their tickets and draw on the pool for the amount with tickets attached to the drafts. Under these arrangements the pool members, as an offset to any inconvenience they might have, would save the service charge of three-quarters of a cent a bushel made under the old contract.

In the meantime there are 30 pool elevators, 125 elevators of the United Grain Growers, as well as a number of farmers' elevators where pool grain is being accepted and cash tickets issued. There is also the loading platform. The pool strongly urges that one of these three be used wherever possible, even if a longer haul from the farm is necessary.

United Farmers of Canada

A meeting was held in the office of the Farmers' Union at Saskatoon, on Monday, August 23, for the purpose of drafting a plan for the organization of the northern part of the province of Saskatchewan in the interests of the new organization, the United Farmers of Canada, at which, in addition to the representatives of the two organizations chiefly concerned, there were also present seven out of the eight field representatives of the wheat pool in that section of the province, together with

Mr. Guild, who has charge of the organization department of the wheat pool at Regina.

As was announced last month, the province is to be organized on the basis of the 16 wheat pool districts. The eight districts in the northern part of the province will be organized from the office of the Farmers' Union, Saskatoon, under the supervision of J. A. Stoneman, president of the Union, and the southern portion, also comprising eight districts, will be organized from the office of the S.G.G.A. in Regina under the supervision of Geo. F. Edwards, president of the association.

In order that the work may be done as effectively as possible, one district only in each portion of the province will be tackled at a time, the first to have attention being District No. 2, in the south, and District No. 11 in the north, in which threshing is expected to be completed at the earliest date. The efforts of all workers and speakers will, as far as possible, be concentrated on these two districts, and on each couple of districts in turn until the campaign is completed.

Following on the preliminary sign-up which it is hoped will be instituted by each local of the two existing bodies during the first week of the campaign, a series of meetings, each to be addressed by two speakers, will be held in each district. It is hoped to utilize the services of three teams of speakers simultaneously, each team to hold two meetings per day. The local officials are expected to have every part of the respective districts represented at the meetings by someone who will undertake to make a thorough canvass of their territory, in order to get every possible member into the organization, after which an effort will be made to clean up those districts in which representatives have not been obtained.

The field service representatives of the wheat pool will arrange the itinerary of the meetings, and suggest the most suitable places for the meetings, and the men and women they consider the best fitted for the particular phases of the work. It is hoped to have all this work completed before the time arrives for the next wheat pool sign-up, when the new organization will be able in its turn to assist the pool.

Alberta Dairy Pool

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Dairy Pool, a large delegation from the district west of Red Deer were in attendance in support of their request for a pool creamery to be erected and operated at Eekville, to replace the one recently lost by fire. Recognizing the abilities of the producers in the Medicine Valley to maintain a steady flow of cream, also their firm conviction that the co-operative principle should be the dominating force behind the new venture, the board met them in a sympathetic attitude. After a thorough discussion a committee of the board was appointed in the person of the chairman, N. S. Clarke, and N. S. Smith, the director for that district, to work with their committee to complete the arrangements. The Medicine Valley producers, together with those interested in the establishment of a creamery, are working out the program and proceeding with the building and equipment of the factory.

Considering the excellent results already secured by the pool for the benefit of its members in the way of increased prices, the officials are considering a plan whereby a greatly increased number of creameries will be operating next year. It is thought that by this plan a very considerable amount of long haul will be eliminated, thus reducing the chances of the producers suffering loss in grades. While it can not be definitely stated how elaborate this plan will be when completed, in all possibility the number of creameries operating next year will be around three times as large as those under contract at the present time.

Under the system adopted by the Alberta Dairy Pool those creameries under contract are allowed to buy non-

pool cream as well as receive and manufacture for the pool. A scrutiny of the cream sheets reveals the fact that the receipts of pool cream are far higher in quality than those showing the delivery of non-pool cream. This confirms the contention of the board that the better class of dairymen are members of the pool. During the hot weather of the last three months the percentage of No. 2 cream delivered by pool members was only about half that delivered by those outside the pool.

Co-operative Marketing Board

Manitoba's share of the wheat board surplus, amounting to \$128,000 has been invested in bonds and the annual revenue, amounting to over \$6,000, will be devoted to furthering co-operative marketing in the province. Under an Act passed at the last session of the legislature the expenditure of the money will be under the control of a board of trustees, consisting of the minister of agriculture and six others appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The board consists of Hon. Albert Prefontaine, G. W. Tovell, secretary, Manitoba Co-operative Creameries; F. W. Ransome, secretary, Manitoba Wheat Pool; W. A. Landreth, president, Manitoba Poultry Pool; Prof. H. C. Grant, Manitoba Agricultural College; Geo. Brown, Deloraine, and R. D. Colquette, The Grain Growers' Guide.

P. H. Ferguson, M.S., has been engaged as secretary, and will have charge of the work under the direction of the board. Mr. Ferguson was formerly district representative of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, at Maple Creek. Later he took post graduate work in marketing at the University of Wisconsin. Last winter he lectured on Agricultural Economics and Marketing at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

A program of work has been drawn up by the board. This includes investigation of the existing marketing machinery for Manitoba products and educational work in co-operative marketing. During the winter months it is intended to conduct schools of co-operation at selected points in Manitoba where farmers and their families will have an opportunity of attending classes of instruction in co-operation. Lectures will be given by technical experts and by men engaged in co-operative marketing enterprises throughout the province.

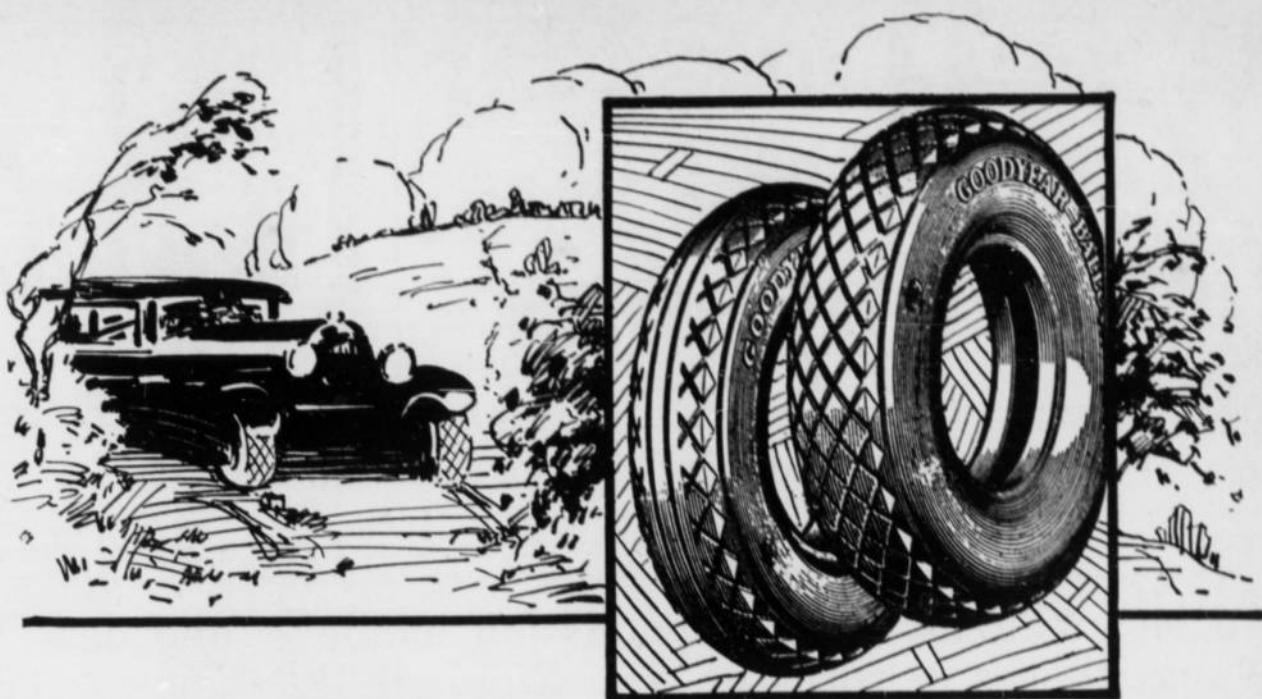
The first investigation of marketing will cover the marketing of livestock. At a conference of livestock shippers held in Winnipeg, on August 5, it was decided to organize a livestock pool for the province, and the U.F.M. was asked to take the initiative in forming such an association on a province-wide scale. In view of this move the Co-operative Marketing Board has decided that such an investigation would be of immediate service in making available to Manitoba farmers all available information in connection with livestock marketing. Existing livestock shipping associations will be included in the survey and their methods will be analyzed and compared. Later, as occasion demands, the investigational work will be conducted with other commodities.

Associated Growers of B.C.

The problem of marketing British Columbia fruit in Great Britain is a real and ever-present one. At the last annual meeting of the Associated Growers at Vernon, consideration of the British market and marketing there, with reports, occupied much of the time, and led to heated discussion with marked variations of view.

As a result President E. J. Chambers is to investigate the problem personally this fall, and will leave about the middle of this month for that purpose. He expects to be about six weeks in Great Britain, and may devote attention also to Continental markets.

The recent shipment of Okanagan onions to New Zealand is another instance of the productive attention and care now being paid to marketing. Okanagan apples are this year going to more extended markets than ever previously and President Chambers hopes to accomplish more for marketing in Great Britain during his trip.



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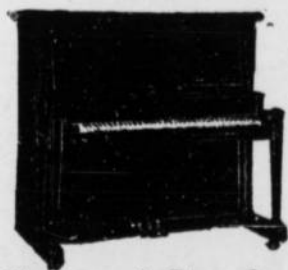
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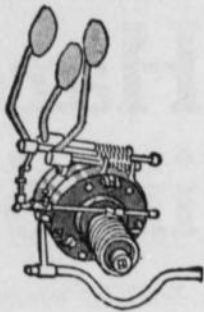
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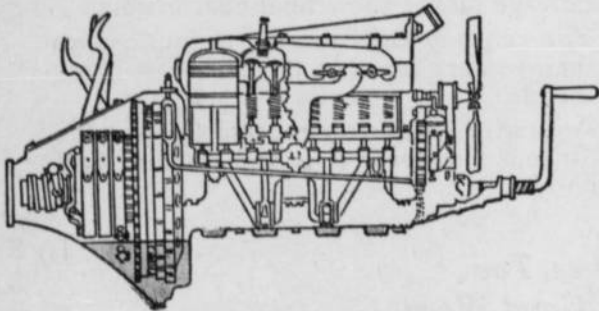
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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Chrysler 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint 80	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
McLaughlin Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard Eight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Pass.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis Knight 6	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
(other mod's)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



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Ontario Co-operative Prospering

The United Farmers Co-operative Co. has issued a statement from its headquarters in Toronto, to the effect that this year a dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid. Last year a dividend of 3 per cent. was declared but was not distributed on account of the expense of mailing checks to over 20,000 shareholders. This year checks will be sent out covering the dividends for both years.

The business of the company continues to show healthy expansion. A new feature of its livestock business is a stocker and feeder branch. The company has its own stocker and feeder alleyway in the Toronto stock yards. Arrangements can be made by the Ontario cattle feeder to have a car lot of stockers or feeders selected so as to be uniform in weight, color and type and shipped direct to his station.

Maritime Egg Pools

A provincial egg and poultry exchange has been formed in Nova Scotia. This follows the organization of 20 egg circles during the year. The exchange will provide a central marketing organization for handling the eggs collected through the circles. Co-operative egg marketing has been successfully organized in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The latter province has over 10 years of successful experience in this line, and has what is universally conceded to be one of the finest egg and poultry co-operatives, organized amongst general farmers with whom poultry is a side line, on the continent.

Nova Scotia imports about \$2,000,000 worth of eggs annually.

It is hoped that with proper organization for marketing, and with the improvement of quality, both of the product and of the laying stock which goes with it, the home market can be supplied and the money saved to the province. The headquarters will be at Truro or Halifax and, to keep down overhead, the marketing will be done in conjunction with the organization of New Brunswick.

N.B. Seed Potato Growers

A material increase in membership in the last fiscal year is reported by the New Brunswick Seed Potato Growers' Association, Fredericton, N.B. Business for the year amounted to \$14,422, compared with \$8,286 the preceding year. The association was organized to market co-operatively the seed potatoes produced by its members. Of the 18,074 bushels of seed potatoes shipped through the Fredericton office last year, 8,794 bushels were sold at an average price of \$2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Fredericton, while the remaining 10,000 bushels were sold at a higher average price. The potatoes went chiefly to Maine, Massachusetts and New York points.

The association is planning to enlarge its activities during the current year and handle table stock as well as certified seed potatoes.

Central Wheat Sales Agency

The South-west Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, Wichita, Kansas, has been created as a central sales agency for the Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado wheat pools, by a re-organization of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company. It supersedes the South-west Wheat Growers' Association, Enid., a selling agency for the Oklahoma and Texas pools, and it succeeds to the business of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company, the selling agency formed in 1925 as a subsidiary of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. The grain company, in 1925, furnished elevator and marketing service for the two Kansas associations and also handled the wheat from the Colorado and Nebraska associations which was marketed through Kansas city. The new company is to function for the centralized co-operative grain marketing associations in the hard winter wheat belt. The capital stock of the re-organized company remains at \$200,000, being divided into \$10,000 of



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Summer Work of the U.F.W.M.

Eleven successful conferences held in nine federal districts show that great interest is being taken in the organized farm women's movement in Manitoba

By AMY J. ROE

THE officers of the United Farm Women of Manitoba have good reason to be proud of the summer activities of the organization which they represent. For a number of years the idea of holding conferences in federal districts, so that the members of the locals may get acquainted with each other and with the district officers, has been steadily growing. The first two districts to start these meetings were Portage la Prairie and Neepawa. This year's conference was Neepawa's seventh, arranged and carried through by women. The popularity and success of these district meetings are good evidence of the fact that the U.F.W.M. is resting on broad and sure foundations.

The general plan of all was to hold the conference at some central point in the district so that it was easily reached from most other points. Brandon at Brandon and Woodnorth and Marquette at Silverton and Strathclair held two conferences as those districts are so large that it was felt that by holding two conferences every part of the district would be served. The conferences lasted for an afternoon and evening. In some instances the delegates brought baskets along and ate their noon or evening meal, picnic style. In other cases local organizations of women served supper at a very moderate charge. At all of the meetings sociability was a marked feature. The farm women attending enjoyed to the full the opportunity of meeting others from neighboring and distant locals. At one conference the plan of having delegates pin on slips of paper on which were written their names and name of their local helped greatly to get people acquainted.

The "moving spirit" in the beginning in each district was the director. Working with her were officers and a great many private members. The programs varied widely, as might be expected, but in all cases there was an endeavor to have a varied program to catch and hold the interest of every woman in attendance. The evening meeting in every case was an open one and farm men were invited to attend. It was found that this invitation was accepted by quite large numbers of the U.F.W.M. as there is no dividing line of interest in the United Farmers' organization.

Community singing was a feature of all the meetings. There were the usual formal items of business, such as addresses of welcome, replies to same, minutes, etc. But in the main the programs were made both instructive, inspiring and entertaining. An important place was given to some form of local roll call, when delegates were given the opportunity to tell of the work done by their club and its membership standing.

A glance over the programs of these conferences show that the farm women of Manitoba are interesting themselves in a wide range of subjects. It ran all the way from Planning an Efficient Kitchen to Agricultural Research Work. At the Springfield conference, held at Millbrook, Miss Muriel Leslie, of Ashdown's Hardware Co., spoke on Farm Kitchens. At the Macdonald meeting, held at Carman, Miss Thelma Weir gave an address on Two Years of Home Economics. At the last named Mrs. L. Duncan, director of home economics at the Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke on The Child and His Vocation. At the Souris conference, held at Minto, Mrs. Barber spoke on Home Decorating.

The study of public health has always taken an important place in the interest of the U.F.W.M. Springfield had a lecture from Mrs. M. Speechly on Red Cross Work. Souris and Portage la Prairie had lectures from Miss Houston, matron at Ninette Sanitarium, on Tuberculosis; and Souris had an address on

Infectious Diseases, by Mrs. Andrews. Selkirk meeting, held at Grosse Isle, had a novel and interesting feature, a First Aid in the Home Demonstration, given by four school girls under the direction of Miss McIntee, the school nurse. Neepawa had a lecture from a local physician, Dr. Martin, on Public Health. Very close to that subject might be put talks on Temperance. Macdonald conference had a round-table talk, led by Mrs. McKnight, on this subject.

As would be expected, a large portion of the time was given at all of the meetings to addresses and discussions on organization work. Mrs. James Elliott, of Cardale, past president of the U.F.W.M., at two conferences traced the early history of the organization. Mrs. E. J. Blow, of St. Andrews, leader of young people's work, spoke at Strathclair and Silverton and Grosse Isle on her work, and at Millbrook on Our Association a Family Organization. Miss Mabel Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., was greatly in demand and spoke at five or six conferences on The Progress of Resolutions from Locals to Parliament. Neepawa featured two addresses, one by Mrs. F. Harper on What We Owe Our Local, and one by Mrs. C. B. Connell on Community Responsibility. A novel feature of the last named meeting was an address by Mrs. R. Milne on A Farm Women's Impressions of Ottawa. Mr. Poole, president of the U.F.W.M., spoke to the same conference on the Pledge of the U.F.W.M.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of the U.F.W.M., gave four or five addresses on Problems of Immigration Work, dealing particularly with what is being done through government agency to settle British immigrants in Western Canada. At both of the Marquette conferences Miss Mildred McMurray, of Winnipeg, spoke on Joint Ownership of Property. At Carman Mrs. W. Finch conducted a round-table discussion on Perennial Flowers for the Farm.

At the Selkirk conference A. E. Darby, of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, explained the need for research work to be carried on by the organized farm men and women.

The Provencher meeting, held at Morris, took the form of a U.F.W.M. Chautauqua and was carried out by women and men jointly. It commenced with sport events in the morning. In the afternoon Prof. H. Grant, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, spoke on Principles of Co-operation, Miss Finch on Should Farm Women Organize, while T. W. McIlwraith gave some humorous Scotch readings. Afterwards there were more sport events, tug-of-war, relay races, etc., followed by a basket picnic supper. In the evening Dr. Bailey gave an illustrated lecture on Rust Control, which was followed by an address by F. M. Black on Some Manitoba Problems.

A glance at a conference day's program as carried out by the Macdonald district will give some idea of how advantageously the time was used. This is just a sample, many of the others were equally as good.

Carman Community Hall—July 15
Chairman—Mrs. S. M. Loree, director.
10.00-10.30 a.m.—Registration.
10.30-10.45 a.m.—Devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Pritchard.
10.45-11.15 a.m.—Reports from locals and Women's Sections.
Discussion of reports.
Greetings from Women's Institute.
11.15-11.40 a.m.—Talk, Two Years in Home Economics, Miss Thelma Weir.
Musical selection, Mrs. Purvis.
11.40-12.00 a.m.—Get Acquainted Gathering.
12.00-1.00 p.m.—Lunch.

Turn over to Page 35

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The Countrywoman

Stability in Farm Life

LAST winter Prof. Fay, of Toronto University, attended all three of the provincial farm organization conventions and delivered a number of addresses at each on various phases of economics. On his way back home he stopped off in the city of Winnipeg and spoke to the Canadian Clubs of that city on his impressions of the farming people of Western Canada. We can well afford to give some attention to what this well-educated, carefully observant man had to say on that occasion.

Prof. Fay said, among other things, that the partisan spirit, the willingness to hear only one side of a question, was absent to a surprising degree at the farm conventions he had attended.

He saw the three strong provincial farm organizations in Western Canada to be a natural outgrowth of the desire of farm people to have some control, some say, in their own economic future. There are two alternatives for the future; either some such measure of control; or without it, along with an unrestricted immigration policy, a peasant farming class feeding Anglo-Saxon cities and towns.

The large attendance of women at the farm conventions had been somewhat of a surprise to him. He saw them present at all of the sessions of the conventions which dealt with important matters, saw them taking part and listening with keen interest to the discussions. Prof. Fay explained their presence and their interest in such subjects as economics, marketing, immigration, co-operation and education as an expression of woman's instinctive craving for stability in life. Farm women of Canada are concerned that farm life will rest on sure foundations for the future both for themselves and for their children.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an account of summer conferences held by the United Farm Women of Manitoba. These conferences demonstrate in a practical way how the farm women's organizations are spreading out and firmly taking root. In the few short years since their beginning they have grown rapidly. The holding of conferences in federal districts gives an opportunity for a greater number of women to be in attendance, exchange ideas and gather inspiration for study and work for the coming year. Interest, study and organization are three levers which will give to farm women and men of Canada a degree of control in their own economic future that has not been equalled in any other country or age.

Appreciation Helps

The September number of the Manitoba Teacher carries editorial comment on the fact that during the past year the certificates of two school teachers were suspended on account of irregularities in connection with the handling of examination papers. Another teacher was severely reprimanded for carelessness in the same connection. The editorial reads:

"It is rare indeed that teachers step aside from the path of professional honesty. When they do, just because it is unusual, the public expresses deep concern at the error, because it commits its highest interests to its teachers.

"Whilst we express our strongest disapprobation of these breaches of professional conduct, we sometimes wonder why the public does not recognize more generously the long and worthy service of the rank and file of the teaching body."

The province of Manitoba has over 4,000 men and women engaged in instructing children in schools. Three cases of irregularity among such a large number

is a very small percentage. We can rest content that they will be properly dealt with by others in the profession who have set high standards of conduct.

One or two slips from the narrow path of honesty is sufficient to turn the eyes of thousands in condemnation. Truly the public is quick to condemn and slow to praise! And yet encouragement, a little word of appreciation, helps this old world along wonderfully.

For the past few weeks trains travelling in every direction have been carrying teachers to scenes of their year's labor. Some are new at the job, others resume duties they laid down at the commencement of the vacation period. The teacher in the country, in the great majority of cases, must work alone. There is no one engaged and interested in similar work with whom she can talk over the day's happenings. In most instances she is an "outsider" in the district. She has to meet new people, make new friends, work with new children. This is a nerve strain that only those who have experienced it can understand.

A friendly word of encouragement or appreciation helps a teacher wonderfully. A lonely discouraged teacher finds her work an uphill pull. A contented teacher, happy in her surroundings, fairly sure of friendly appreciation, is an inspiration to children. She will give more of herself to them and get greater returns from them.

A Demonstration Kitchen

Almost every little girl, as soon as she is able, delights to play at keeping house. She will take old cans, cartons, broken dishes and boxes to fit out her play kitchen. Then she will proceed to make mud pies and cakes to her heart's content. Gradually she grows up and takes to house-keeping as her real job in life or goes into some other occupation in order to earn a living, but she never quite forgets the delight of those days of play housekeeping.

Imagine having a job at which one is paid for keeping a model kitchen which is fitted with all the newest and best equipment which modern-day factories can produce! That would seem almost like playing house rather than real work. The other day I visited a fortunate young lady who was in this happy position. Going to the local store of J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. I found a model kitchen built on the floor of the building which is devoted to the sale of household equipment. It was fitted out with the newest and most convenient of furnishings, with several of the most useful labor-savers attractively displayed.

In charge was Miss Muriel Leslie, a graduate of the Manitoba Agriculture College in Home Economics. Miss Leslie was dressed in a neat white uniform and was quite ready and eager to answer any questions which might be asked concerning kitchen planning, height of working equipment, utensils needed, etc. She has

many visitors in a day. Some come merely to look around, others to get information before they make an investment in some long wanted article. They are glad of the opportunity to talk over its good and weak points with someone.

Perhaps they have only a certain amount of money to spend and would like to purchase a number of articles. Miss Leslie helps them budget that amount no matter whether it is \$10 or \$400. Naturally, a good percentage of her visitors are young brides who are making their first household purchases and are very anxious to spend their money to the best advantage.

The idea of having a trained advisor in large stores is one that is growing in favor. It is a field where women ought to excel.

"So Tired"

By Annie Grier Callender

I am so tired, dear; full well I know
I should be made of sterner stuff, and go
Right bravely through the mist of silent
tears,
Until the pathway narrows down, and
nears
God's pasture green.

But I am tired, dear, and all the way
Seems to wind up and up—I may not stay
To lean against you, nor to touch your
hand.
'Tis hard to journey on alone to that
strange land—
The rest unseen.

It must be just beyond; I will be strong—
I shall not faint now. The way is long,
The path is rough, but one can rest and
pray;
God will not let me falter by the way—
I need not fear.

How I Earned a Fur Coat

One day last winter when I visited The Guide office, The Countrywoman admired my new black fur coat. When I told her how I had earned it she bade me, right then and there, to sit down and write out my plan of earning it.

I have needed a fur coat for years. A cloth coat, even if it is heavy and soft, is not the protection that fur is when one has far to drive on these western prairies. Well, we talked about my new fur coat-to-be for years, and we had a lot of fun out of the talking. Some of my friends advised me to buy a rat coat, but I insisted that for a woman getting on in years a black fur was more suitable. What was nicer than Persian Lamb! That seemed impossible until I made up my mind that nothing but a Persian Lamb would do for me. But how was I going to get it?

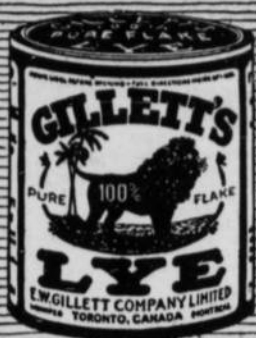
I decided I'd make my turkeys earn it for me. I keep a high class of Bronze turkeys, and sales had been very good in the previous years. I use only turkey hens for hatching and brooding as poults are much stronger than when reared by the common hen, although they sometimes make good mothers when you have nothing else. I think more poults are lost the first day or two than at any other time.

So many people say to me, "Oh, but turkeys are so hard to raise, you have to fuss with them so much and such nonsense." Well, I do not find it so. No matter what you go at to make a living you have to attend to the little details, and unless you are prepared to deny yourself some so-called pleasure they will not take care of themselves.

My eggs hatched well, about 96 per cent. fertile, and

Turn over to Page 35

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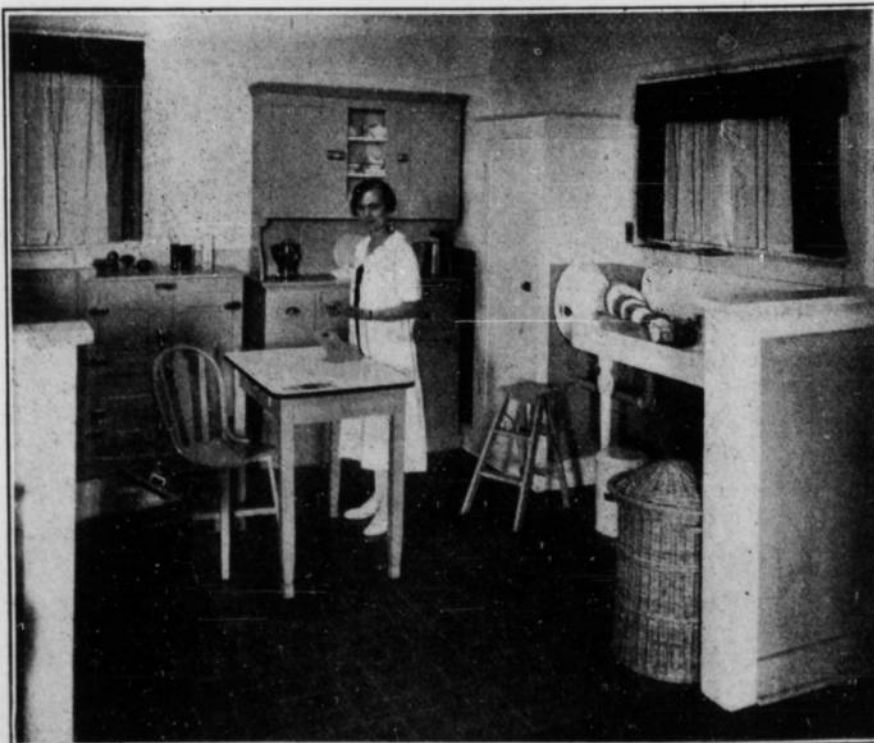
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StC 23-26



Miss Leslie in her model kitchen

Short Cuts in Work

Guide women readers describe some of their favorite ways of making housework easier

THERE are many short cuts to every branch of household endeavor if one takes the time to think and plan them out. Here is one method by which one may "short-cut" much of the routine cleaning and scrubbing that is occasioned by every day routine work about a house.

Use newspapers. Newspapers have a tremendous variety of uses about a house, but I make them save me many precious minutes each day and, I am sure, many precious hours each week of time and elbow grease. I save all the newspapers, brown paper and paper bags that come into the house, including the soft tissue wrapped around apples.

First thing in the morning I place a newspaper beneath the ashpan to catch the dust that always falls when the ashpan is emptied.

Next I place several layers of clean newspapers on the kitchen table and drain boards. When dish-washing time comes, the dirty dishes are placed on the newspapers, all the greasy dishes wiped with newspaper before being placed in the soapy water, frying pans wiped out with newspaper and the blackened bottoms of pots rubbed clean of much of the dirt before washing. When the dish-washing operations are concluded the soiled papers are removed and clean ones put in their place.

Next with regard to preparing meals. The cleaning of fish, cutting up of meats, preparing fowl and the paring or scraping of vegetables is always done on newspaper. This saves the soiling of chopping boards and bowls. In cooking, I always use brown paper on which to turn out cakes, pies, cookies or doughnuts. Fried or greasy food, particularly, can well be placed on brown paper as the paper will absorb all the superfluous grease.

I always keep plenty of newspapers near the stove. They are splendid for wiping off stains and grease on the stove before using a rag. When grease is spilt on the floor I always wipe it up with a newspaper. Greasy paper when burned will make your fire burn up.

After washing the floor I lay newspapers down till the floor is dry, especially in dirty weather, as this saves much time and energy in re-cleaning.

The soft tissue paper that apples are wrapped in is excellent for cleaning lamp globes and lantern globes.—Kathleen Strange.

Importance of Small Things

A great amount of energy is wasted in doing housework. The family washing takes more than its fair share of time and strength. I find that I can do my washing in about one-third the time that many women take for it by using colored Turkish towelling and colored material for clothing. Our clothes, except our undergarments, are all dark. One can get colored materials in very pretty shades so this is no hardship but is a decided help in laundry.

I use white oilcloth for the table and save the washing and ironing of many table cloths. I do very little ironing and no starching except the neck bands of the men's fine shirts.

I can a quantity of baked beans and make a number of fruit cakes, both light and dark, and make up several batches of different kinds of cookies. I make a generous supply of mincemeat and can it. I also can our summer's supply of beef, as well as soups. I consider these real labor-savers and I do them in the winter time when the fire has to be on all the time. They come in wonderfully handy when one is in a hurry to get a meal or when a number of people come unexpectedly.

Sometimes one can save a lot of extra work by sitting down for a few minutes and taking stock of the useless articles in a room. If these articles are stored away it is possible to alter the appearance of the room considerably and there will be less dusting and cleaning to do in consequence.

I do a large part of my mending on the sewing machine. If one of the men or boys happen to tear a hole in a pair of overalls I rip up the leg, baste on a patch, stitch it on the machine and sew up the leg again. Done this way the patch looks neat and is stronger than if put on by hand.

In setting my table I have a large tray that carries all the dishes needed in two

trips. By using this tray the table can be set or cleared quickly. I also use it for carrying food to the cellar.

Another short cut which I find is also a nerve saver is always to plan to start meals in good time. In this way I never get excited or over-tired if something unexpected turns up suddenly.

By following out this plan of doing my work I find I have time for reading, music, gardening and for working with chickens. I also find time to slip on a clean dress and go for a ride whenever the opportunity occurs. I might say that there are times when my dishes are hastily packed up and left till supper dishes are done, but what does that matter after all? One can always wash dishes, but has to watch for the chance to get out and see the neighbors once in awhile.—Mrs. W. M. Bell, Sask.

It is the Spirit that Matters

To know how to make little economies in time and energy is information which we all covet. It is true that we do far too much fumbling by not making our heads save our heels, until work becomes a drudgery and life a drag.

A clear brain is an active one and the greatest amount of happiness is produced by careful planning of home duties. Tasks are lightened by the anticipation of the same and labor-saving devices fall in line accordingly.

It is a good plan to face wash day, ironing day, baking day, churning day and all other days without fear. Assume that you can master your work and picture yourself as having finished it before you have even begun it. A good time to do this is when you awaken in the morning. If it happens to be Tuesday, ask yourself what is Tuesday's big job and what is your family to eat on that day. Try this and see how quickly you make the grade.

Mix in a little fun as the days go by. If you have a radio or gramophone, or both, keep them near the kitchen so as to have entertainment handy. You need not be deprived of music just because you have a stove to clean. Carry out your voice. Sing a song while you try out the dishes.

Keep your magazines in sight and your desire to read them will be stimulated. Hang them over a piece of binder twine suspended between two nails in the corner of your kitchen. You can often read an article or poem while waiting for the fire to get a good start.

Your mind is your best time and energy saver.—Mrs. N. W., Alta.

A Handy Dish Drainer

My greatest labor-saver is my dish drainer, which saves wiping dishes three times a day as well as 30 minutes of time. My drainer is a home-made affair and has been in use for eight years. It is a shallow box 24 by 13 inches, two and a half inches deep, with a bottom of heavy screen wire, about a quarter-inch mesh. One-inch legs fastened to each corner keeps the drainer off the drain board. From one side to the other there are five rows of wire loops three and a half inches high. Tops of loops are one and a half inches apart. Ends of wires are fitted into the wood. These rows of loops are spaced far enough apart to hold plates and saucers, on edge. They do not touch each other. One soon discovers the best way of using the drainer.

After breakfast is over the cream separator is the first job. It is rinsed in warm, not tepid, water. Then washed in hot water and all the parts placed in the big milk bowl in such a manner that every piece can be thoroughly scalded. One and a half gallons of boiling soft water are poured over the parts, the whole covered with a cover or lid made by the tinner for the purpose. After standing ten minutes the water is drained off and used to scald milk cans, pails, etc. The separator bowl spends the day on top of the warming oven. None of these things ever rust and none of them are ever wiped. The milk utensils are arranged on an open rack, tilted a trifle so that every drop of water drains out of them. The hot water from these rinsings is used to wash the dishes. These two pans sit in the sink. As the dishes are washed they are rinsed and placed in the drainer. Plates between two rows of wire loops, etc.—Mrs. J. M. Culver, Man.

Chas. D. ...

Old Dutch Cleanser

Healthful Cleanliness

MILLIONS of homes are kept spick and span from cellar to attic with Old Dutch. Use it for cleaning kitchen utensils, sinks, bathrooms, woodwork, glassware, etc. Contains no lye, acids or hard grit to injure surfaces or hands. Old Dutch is economical, safe and speedy—there's nothing else like it. Goes further—lasts longer.

MADE IN CANADA

Who Doesn't Like Good Things to Eat?

Several hundred Guide readers are now finding out what a great rhubarb Macdonald rhubarb is. The first root divisions of this new variety were distributed in the spring of 1925. These grew at an amazing rate and more than justified every claim made for them. We received several letters telling of its superior flavor, crispness, sweetness and tenderness. Here are two of them:

"The Macdonald rhubarb I received from you last spring exceeded our expectation, as compared with other rhubarb we have grown. I consider there is no comparison. Its rapid growth, large stalks and its beautiful color, and, last but not least, its fine flavor, put the Macdonald in a class by itself. It attracted the eyes of all visitors to our fruit garden."—Fred Cooper, Ratner, Sask.

"I believe I have the best patch of rhubarb in the Peace River country. The Macdonald rhubarb made a very good growth although we had a very dry season. As you suspected we fell to the temptation and had a real Macdonald rhubarb pie, which was the best rhubarb pie I ever ate."—John Sheehan, Waterhole, Alta.

We often hear someone ask if rhubarb is a fruit or a vegetable. Macdonald rhubarb has settled the question. This new variety, developed by Macdonald College, Quebec, is such a big improvement that it deserves to be classed as a fruit. For pies, for canning, for pickles and sauces it is the easiest thing to grow and the finest thing in the garden.

Here Are Its Qualities

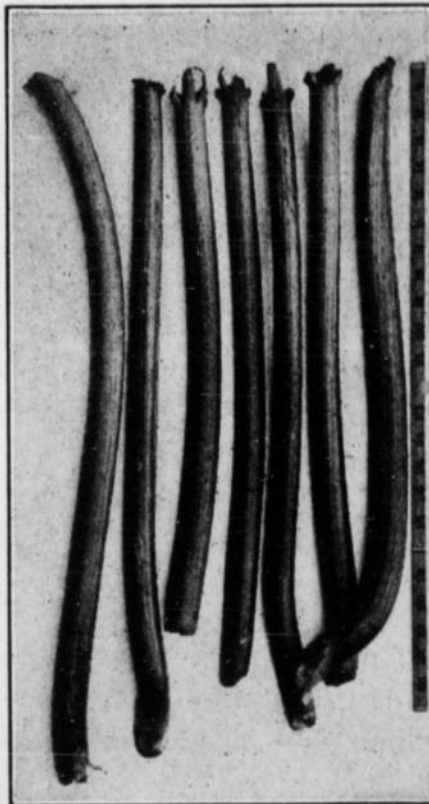
1. Early growing, hardy, vigorous plants.
2. Large, crisp, tender stalks which never need peeling.
3. A deep red color and an attractive flavor—reminding one of the flavor of fresh strawberries.
4. A low acid content—only one-half the usual amount of sugar is required.
5. It can be planted in the fall. In fact it is better if planted at this time of the year.

Here Is Our Offer

We have received enquiries for this rhubarb from Oregon and other parts of the United States, and from every part of the Dominion. The supply is limited so we are asking those who want one or more roots to do us a little favor. You only need to show your friends and neighbors our new semi-monthly farm journal and tell them of our wonderful offer of a three-year subscription for \$1.00 to secure a new reader for us. We will send one root division of Macdonald rhubarb free and postpaid to anyone sending us a \$1.00 subscription for a new reader. You can obtain as many root divisions as you like at this rate, that is one root division for each new subscription you send us.

This is a splendid opportunity to get this much-sought-after plant. Get a few roots this fall and next July you will have a rhubarb patch that will be the envy of all your neighbors. It is an easy matter to get the necessary new subscriptions. Send them with your remittance to cover to

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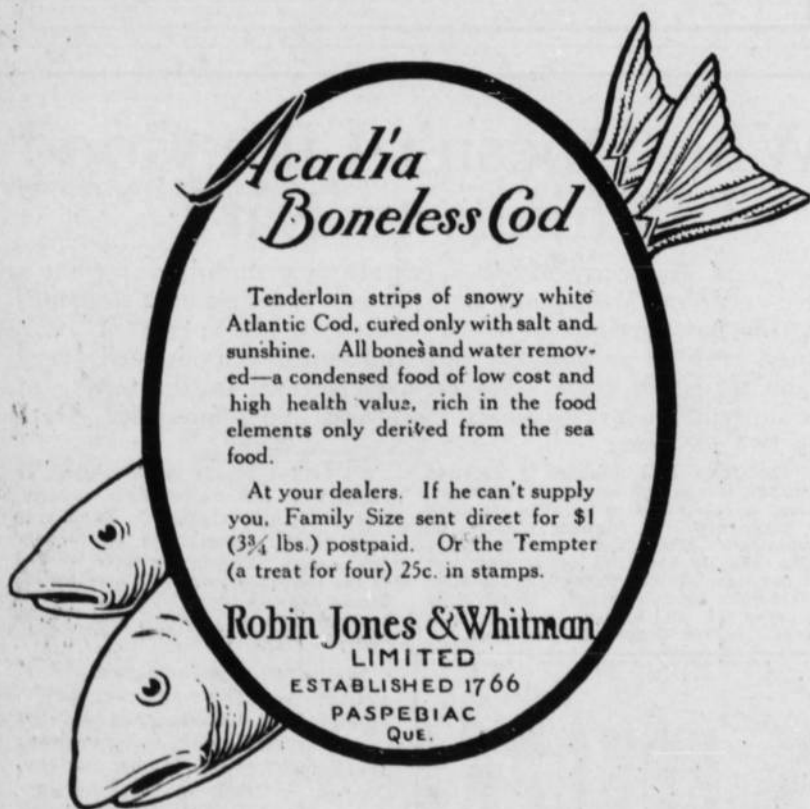


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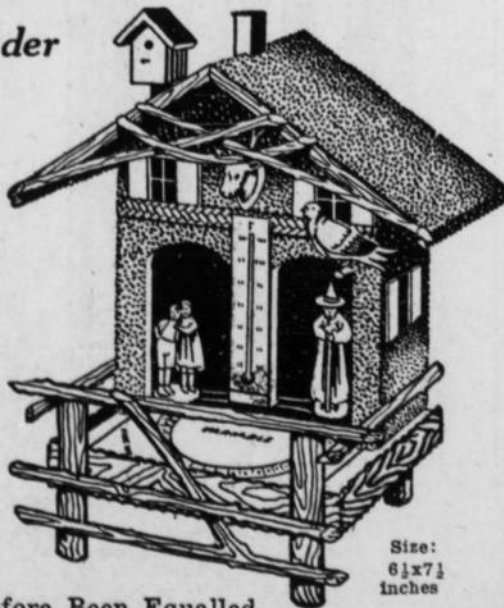
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Size:
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My Kitchen Favorites

Labor-savers that increase efficiency and make work pleasant

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

A NEIGHBOR asked the other day which piece of equipment in my kitchen I could least afford to part with. Almost instantly my thoughts flew to that trusty friend, the step-stool which is a combination of stool and ladder. For reaching high shelves it is much better than a chair or a box, and as for its other uses—their name is legion. I happen to be one of the many farm wives who find it necessary to save my feet at every possible turn, so I "park" on that stool while doing a great many jobs. Never on any account do I stand while drying dishes, and have even used it when washing them—it's easy enough to get into the way of sitting down to do such work. When making cake, cookies, drop cakes, muffins or tea biscuits, I assemble all the ingredients on the table of the cabinet and then seat myself on friend stool while doing the mixing. After the ingredients are thoroughly combined I pour the batter into the tins or drop it on to baking sheets or roll out the dough into cookies. Biscuit dough is done in the same way. When it comes to bread-making, I knead the dough while seated and also mould the loaves and rolls all the while using the stool. Suet and boiled puddings, as well as cottage puddings and others, can easily be prepared in like manner.

I find that whipping cream or eggs can easily be done when seated, and, of course, I never dream of standing while peeling potatoes or preparing other vegetables. In canning time when large quantities of fruit and vegetables must be handled I use the stool a great deal.

Are you one of those people who dread ironing day? I certainly would do so if it were not for the stool. It is just as easy to iron a great many things when seated as when standing, as for example, handkerchiefs, tea towels, soft collars, shirts, house dresses, slips. When doing the dampening I always use the stool, and also for smoothing the Turkish towels and other pieces that can be folded without being ironed. Of course, it is necessary to have the stool the right height for these jobs, but that is not a very difficult task. As the table of my home-made cabinet was built 36 inches high for my benefit it was necessary to raise the stool, so I got the handy man to make a movable top which permits me to work in comfort. As it happens mine is not a home-made stool—my husband bought it a few years ago for the huge sum of \$2.50, but a similar one can easily be constructed from directions given in The Guide labor-saver bulletin which costs only ten cents. For years before my stool was purchased I used a high chair, no longer needed for the younger members of the family. By removing the tray it served the purpose admirably.

Accuracy Spells Success

Another thing I value highly is a candy thermometer—not that we often have candy, but when we do it is certain to be a success. Besides, it is useful for making boiled sugar sponge cake and boiled icing or meringues. With the thermometer in the pan there is no fussing with a cup of cold water for testing the mixture which results in a saving of time and ingredients. Furthermore, I can leave the sugar and water boiling merrily while doing some work in the next room. Half the uncertainty of jelly-making is due to boiling the juice and sugar too long. A candy thermometer removes all doubt and saves time and ingredients. The little booklet that goes with the thermometer gives instructions and tables of temperatures.

An oven thermometer is a great help in securing good results—not the indicator fixed on the outside of some ranges, but one that stands on the oven floor. It is useful for all kinds of baking and roasting, particularly for things like sponge cake, angel cake, macaroons and meringues, which are ruined by high temperatures. A dairy thermometer is a

real help in bread-making—try it and see. If your bread has not been quite as good as usual, test the temperature of the sponge, the other liquid used and, finally, the dough itself. If it is between 80 and 85 degrees the flavor is likely to be good, but on the other hand, if the mercury shoots up to 90 degrees there's a chance of the batch being sour. Although I have made bread for years I use my dairy thermometer to prevent accidents.

A real treasure is the small rubber plate scraper which only costs a few cents. I always have a couple on hand, not only for scraping plates and flatware before stacking them, but also for the porridge or sauce pan after soaking. Then it is wonderful for removing every scrap of butter or dough from the mixing bowl. It does the job much better than a flexible knife or a spatula. You will also be surprised at the butter that can be scraped from the sides and bottom of a crock by using this little labor-saver. Not only is the butter saved but the washing of the crock is greatly simplified.

Business Methods Pay

A thing that saves one all kinds of time is my recipe file. Instead of going through a stack of cook books or clippings when wishing to make a cake I can lay my finger instantly upon the card bearing the recipe desired. Of course, I keep cook books and cuttings as well, like most other women, and every time I find a satisfactory recipe I copy it on to a card and file it under the right heading. In the division for puddings, for instance, there is a card on which a list of all the desserts my family like, adding to it from time to time. Thus, when in a hurry or when wishing for an inspiration, I turn to this card, and in no time decide on something suitable and tempting. On another card I made a list of dishes suitable for guests or for parties.

Wire cake-coolers are things I should find it hard to manage without. They don't cost much, either. As soon as cakes, bread, muffins, drop cakes and other things are done I place them on the racks to cool. The air circulating around them prevents them from becoming soft or soggy and hastens the cooling. I have three of these racks, measuring nine inches by 15 inches, and am going to purchase one or two more before long, as they are so useful.

One of my best aids in the line of scourers is steel wool, which can be secured in several grades, all the way from No. 00, the finest, to No. 3. It is splendid for scouring pans, pie plates, baking dishes and pans of all kinds that have become stained or burned. The grooves in sealer tops are easily cleaned with steel wool. In finishing the wood-work in my kitchen I have found a coarse grade of this scourer much better than sandpaper.

Women should be thankful for the invention of stainless steel. I am gradually increasing the number of stainless knives in my kitchen, adding one at a time, and am most enthusiastic about it. Soon, I hope to be able to banish the bath brick and cork entirely. Of course, there are various qualities of stainless steel, so it pays to buy a good grade which will outlast a cheaper one. A tool that I use a lot is a broad spatula, short, stubby and wide, which is splendid for lifting cookies or drop cakes from the baking sheet, pancakes from the griddle and meat cakes from the frying pan.

The things mentioned here are real labor-savers that are suitable for farm homes. If you are looking for a gift to present to a friend who is a bride or an experienced homemaker why not select a labor-saver that you know she'd like? Most people appreciate Christmas or birthday gifts that are really useful, not only for a few times, but for many occasions.



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Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director, CKY



Making radio operators

Our Radio Editor, teaching a class of Boy Scouts, in 1919. Several of these boys became marine wireless operators and some members of the class are now engaged in the sale of radio sets. During the war, after several thrilling experiences, Mr. Coats was transferred from ship to shore duties and was placed in charge of the first Marconi school in Canada. His pupils sailed the seven seas, in the Navy and Merchant Marine, and many entered the Flying Corps. The drawings on the wall were his own work, some of 60 colored charts which he made to illustrate his lectures. He also patented a device for helping students in the rapid mastery of circuit diagrams.

Very Wet B Batteries

WET B's may be too wet. There is a certain 90-volt battery of this type which exhibited symptoms of anaemia. No matter how much current was fed to it, it was always run down. It was in what our grandmothers might have called a state of rapid decline. Today, we'd probably call it mal-nutrition or something of that kind. Anyway, it could be charged up to its full 90 volts in the evening and would give the voltmeter needle a feeble kick over to about three volts in the morning. Its appetite was good but we began to ask what it did with its meals.

Happening to touch simultaneously two of the rubber caps with which the glass battery jars are covered, we were surprised to receive a shock. We are nearly always surprised to get a shock, but our astonishment was unusual on this occasion inasmuch as we had been taught at school that rubber was a good insulator. How, then, could we get a shock by touching two rubber caps at opposite corners of the battery? Investigations followed. A voltmeter was placed on the two caps, a current was indicated and we saw what was happening. Battery acid has an unpleasant habit of "creeping," that is, spreading itself in a thin conducting film over the surface of insulating substances. In this case, it had worked its way over the rubber caps and, the rubber being of poor quality or possibly perished, had impregnated with conducting fluid the very things which depended for their efficiency upon their non-conducting properties. We found that wiping the caps dry was no cure. The rubber had become spongy and seemed to ooze acid from its pores. The remedy was drastic but effective. We ripped off every one of the caps and threw them on a heap at the bottom of our garden, leaving them there in the hope that some of our cut-worms would have an enjoyable supper. The lead plates of the cells are now suspended on the glass edges of the jars themselves. The tops of the cells are wide open, of course, and one has to fill them frequently with distilled water to compensate for evaporation. A little vaseline wiped around the tops of the jars and over the lead connectors has eliminated creeping and moisture deposit, and now the battery has regained its health. It is full of pep, has no more dizzy spells, etc., and we can recommend the treatment to any other wet B batteries suffering with the "creeps."

Microphones Not New

Invention of the microphone is credited to Emile Berliner, who produced a crude model as far back as 1877. It was made from a toy drum, a steel button such as ladies wore at that time, a piece of metal embroidery thread and a steel sewing needle. Berliner's discovery from which modern telephone

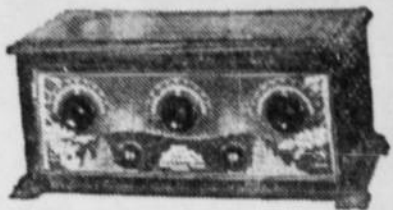
transmitters have been evolved, was the fact that voice vibrations acting upon a loose electrical contact cause a variation in the resistance of the contact. Current flowing through a circuit, in which such a contact is connected is varied by the changing resistance, and so the voice vibrations can be reproduced at the far end of the circuit. The microphone used at CKY and stations of the same type consists of a tightly-stretched steel diaphragm, corresponding to the drum-head used by Berliner. On each side of the diaphragm there is a little brass cup holding a heap of carbon granules. This takes the place of Berliner's steel button, needle and embroidery thread. The carbon granules, lying against the steel diaphragm, constitute a loose contact. Sound vibrations striking the diaphragm, cause variations in the contact between the carbon grains and the diaphragm. Current flowing through the diaphragm and passing through the carbon is varied in accordance with the vibrations. The current is amplified and passed along to the radio transmitter, where it is made to modulate the continuous waves emitted from the antenna. There should be celebrations next year to mark the fiftieth anniversary of our old friend "Mike."

Best Radio Season Coming

Those whose duty it is to prepare programs for the coming season are in a position to declare with confidence that this will be the best yet. I cannot speak for other stations, though I feel sure their experience will be similar to my own, but I can definitely say that CKY programs will be better this year than they have ever been. Practically all the finest musical organizations available have already been booked up for regular series of concerts throughout the season. Leading battery and radio manufacturers are to broadcast programs, the Robert Simpson Company will have the Princess Pats' Band on the air every second Thursday, simultaneously from CKY and CKCK, and the Canadian National Railways will keep up their good work. CNRW's policy will be to use "Manitoba's Own Station" for shorter but more frequent periods instead of putting on a long program only once a week. J. A. Banfield Limited have signed up for the season, and will continue to use that brilliant little orchestra at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. Concerts of a more informal type will be staged monthly by the Knights of Pythias. These will be appreciated by K. of P. lodges all over the prairies, as well as by a large section of the general public. Organ recitals have been promised by Herbert Fraser and Herbert Sadler. H. M. Thomas will continue the Capitol Theatre revues, with the inimitable Earle Hill and his Capitolians—go and see them when you are in Winnipeg—and altogether, as I have said, we are

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Science proves the danger of bleeding gums



COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. **Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea**—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. Remember—these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

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Owing to the large production volume of Canadian General Electric Company the price of Radiola 20 is remarkably low, for a quality five-tube Radiola of such distinctive appearance and such fine performance. Convenient terms can be arranged through your local dealer.

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For full description and prices of Radiola models, write to Radiola Division of Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.



Radiola 20
\$140.
Without Loudspeaker

Radiola

Radiola 20 makes possible the easy location of signals from distant stations, without causing interference to neighboring sets. An unusual degree of sensitivity is found in this set, which is a combination of the regenerative principle with two tuned stages of radio frequency. Distant or local stations may be tuned in with remarkable ease and selectivity. Radiola 20 is very economical on tubes and batteries and may be equipped for either dry or storage "A" battery operation. The price complete (less loudspeaker) is only \$140.

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MOOSE JAW | REGINA

The Grain Growers' Guide

headed for the best season since radio began.

Get Your Radio License

Clean up your aerial and ground connections; order a new set of batteries if you are doubtful of the old ones; see that you have your radio license. The last is not the least important, if you want good radio next winter.

Phonograph and Radio

There is a strange prejudice among some people against the use of the phonograph in broadcasting. They argue that, having phonographs at home, they don't want to hear records on the air. This is a somewhat narrow view to take, inasmuch as few private individuals can afford to buy a tenth of the records which are placed at the disposal of broadcasters. The phonograph has been so perfected that radio fans frequently cannot distinguish between records and the "real thing." Which reminds me of a curious argument advanced against the use of records by a friend of mine the other day. He frankly admitted that much of the phonograph music is perfect in quality as reproduced by radio, but he didn't like being told that records were being used. After listening to a glorious soprano, it annoyed him to learn it was only a record! He might as well say he would enjoy his breakfast better if only they would call it lunch. "A rose by any other name . . ."

Moving Manitoba's Station

Work on building the new station at Manitoba Agricultural College is proceeding rapidly. One of the 150 feet steel towers is already completed and the other is well under way. A special telephone cable is being run to the College and all broadcasting will pass through this, whether from provincial points or from Winnipeg. The station house will be thoroughly modern and is keeping with other buildings in the grounds. The antenna is to be of the "T" type, two hundred feet in length, suspended between towers four hundred feet apart, and with a cage downlead. It is expected that more Manitoba towns will use the station this season and special arrangements are being made to encourage them to do so.

Trouble With An Aerial

Whether to call out the fire brigade or rent a balloon—that is the question bothering me just now. My nice new 50-foot radio mast, painted a spotless white and beautifully guyed, sprinkled with half a bushel of insulators and set in solid concrete, has ceased to function as it should. It is, in fact, very much on the blink. The halyard has run off the pulley and become jammed so that no ordinary persuasion will move it. The rope is not heavy enough to stand much strain, the top-mast looks a risky climb and I don't want to take the mast down. What am I going to do? The problem is not so hopeless as it seems, though many radio fans have been in the same predicament and have given it up, as one may note by observing numerous masts with broken halyards floating in the breeze and aerials hooked on about half-way from the tops. Two schemes await trial, when it stops raining. I'll tell you later how they work. In the meantime, local members of the American Radio Relay League who helped me raise the mast—with a struggle—are freely offering me suggestions and hoping they won't be called upon to fight the battle again.

Simplified Spelling

Those editors of funny pages who run the perennial column of schoolboy "howlers" might make a note of this one:

In a recent examination, a seven-year-old laddie at Manigotogan, Man., was asked how to spell Winnipeg. With promptness born of absolute certainty he answered "CKY." Now, how would he spell Chicago?



PLENTY of work for the horses right now. Don't let minor ailments put them out of commission.

Keep them fit with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Apply it yourself. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Muscular Inflammation, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

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**ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Co.**
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO
Montreal, Quebec Winnipeg, Manitoba

Reflections on the Conditions in England

Continued from Page 3

mortgaged and you yourself do most of the work, you can only get a living wage by organizing on scientific lines the purchasing of your materials and the sale of your produce. In its farmers Canada has a general strike-breaking force in constant being, which because it cannot withhold its own labor without direct suicide will never allow itself to be held up by others. It is radical and some part reddish, but being a producer it is never negative. It is true that there is in the Dominion a large body of indiscriminate hired labor, part permanent and part temporary, whose real wage-commodity for effort is no higher than that of the English agricultural laborer, but it is voiceless, and will long be so, for the hired man who works for a subsistence wage is always thinking of the back lot which he has purchased or hopes to purchase, and to which he can escape from the exploitation of a boss who often has not the cash to pay either his store bill or his labor.

North America is acclaimed for its high wage economy. Some wages are very high, but so are rents unless the employee lives in a house owned by the firm. Factories are very sanitary and there is no bullying, but the majority of English workers would be on permanent strike if the hours and efficiency-discipline of American factory life were imposed on them. Canadian manufacturers, who are constantly seeking protection against cheap labor of England, run some of their cotton factories 12 hours a day, including Saturday afternoon, and, therefore, in Quebec, the weekly ball game is held on Sunday afternoon, the priests assenting. Of emigrants those who come voluntarily forget their old-world instincts in the struggle to place their foot on the ladder of a new country, being self-selected men for whom the opportunity at home was too narrow or slow. Those who are brought out with government aid under the guise of agricultural laborers, sometimes make good, but too often they are filled with a sense of their rights and then they are the despair of their employers. When possible they are deported; and the joy of the deportees as they near the coast of Britain, thinking of the parents on whom they can sponge and the nice soft life of the old land, is a spectacle not to be forgotten; and the Scottish servant girls who could not find a place are the most cheerful of the bunch. Moreover, all of them play a decent game of whist. Of course, in the above stricture I am not referring to the selected families who are being settled by the Soldier Settlement Board. These are settlers of first-rate quality.

It is surprising, and, to the imperialist, disconcerting, to find how little sustained interest Great Britain takes in the New World and even in her own dominions. The reasons are manifold. Since the war she has been embarrassed by her own problems; and the New World solutions are just those which finance or labor will not allow her to apply. Secondly, the New World has few reticences, to discover which is the chief delight of travel. Thirdly, Europe pulls as of yore. It offers civilized variety; it is near and cheap, and whilst its economic need is of the same order, only more acute, its response is refreshingly different—currency depreciation, military dictatorship, revolution a l'outrance. In the first flush of industrialism and world markets the great nations of the world came closer together. But this only lasted while the world was under the spell of Manchester. It was left to Japan, the island power of the Pacific to obliterate its past by thorough imitation of the West; and Japan today is less interesting to the English than Russia or Egypt or the Argentine.

Economic history traces a development from mercantilism through factory life to socialism. Now that the world is no longer held together by the economic policy of the Manchester manufacturers, will organized labor take their place? British labor enjoyed international prestige all through the nineteenth century. It jumped off

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Eveready Columbia "Hot Shots" in the durable, weatherproof, steel case are packed with vim and energy that give smooth-running, dependable service from your tractor or engine. The fat, hot spark from the long-lasting "Hot Shot" gives you assurance of easy starting in any season.

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"Hot Shots" with 4 or 5 cells in water-proof case have only two terminals to connect.

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from the pacifism of the Cobdenites and indicated to the newly-industrialized workers of Western Europe the next step towards control of hours, wages and working conditions. But when industrial pre-eminence, measured in wealth, passed to the U.S.A., labor leadership remained behind, for to all but Americans the status of American labor is suspect. British labor, therefore, nominally continues to hold the field, but really was dethroned when its employers lost their lead to the States; so that now it can only win new triumphs out of past accumulations or the profits of foreign trade. England's staple industries are finishing industries which must compete on the export market or extractive industries which no longer pay. Labor successes bring stagnation to the former and make the latter parasitic on the nation. England can still bank and carry and plant for the world, but in the final analysis the sums squeezed out of profits by the pressure of organized labor are derived from the labor of the backward nations of the world. It is, therefore, not surprising that since the war, that the living international force in labor has been Soviet Russia. Its gospel is applicable to all countries because it simply says "destroy," and everyone can understand that. A British labor leader finds a Canadian labor audience very chilly. To them he is betwixt and between. They endure capitalism and hate it; they know nothing of Russia and are mesmerized by it. They do not want to hear of the next step from a country whose wages are worse than their own.

The British Co-operative System

There is, however, one British working class achievement which arouses the admiration of the New World—the Co-operative Store. It does not appeal strongly to industrial workers, who are paid too well to think in cents; and even if they admire it, know too well the omnipotence of the middleman in North American life to hope for its success. But it appeals powerfully to those who are its economic complement, the producing farmers; and between the two there is a potential link which may be strengthened into an international relationship of considerable importance in the conduct of foreign trade. The International Co-operative Alliance is a body with a positive purpose. Its frictions are within itself, between co-operating producers and co-operating consumers. In Denmark, the mecca of the North American farmer, producers' co-operation and consumers' co-operation flourish side by side. If the British Empire could be a Denmark to itself, it would offer to the world a noble example of international welding in terms of economic empire. But it is very difficult. For, say the Canadian farmer what he will, the Canadian manufacturer acts in the faith that the fruits of the harvest belong to him and can be assured to him by a sufficient elevation of the tariff. And Australia is more protectionist than Canada.

Different as England is from North America, England, and along with England, Western Europe as a whole, are opposed to the dictatorships which now obtain in Russia, China and the Mediterranean. So also are the British Dominions and the U.S.A., and in this lies the hope of the world's peace. For constitutional government has not yet been overthrown in any country whose citizens are a serious menace as fighting-men. The countries under dictation may be strong enough to cow themselves or to damage foreigners by debt repudiations and colonial pin-prickings, but they have not the strength to invade the constitutional countries even if they were so minded. On this rock rests Geneva, and on this rock will rest any American Geneva that Washington one day may be able to create. It is, therefore, still worth while to try and hammer out a system of social control based on reason and give-and-take. If Lenin or Mussolini prevails, nothing is left but to surrender or conspire. There would still be scope for technical invention, but none for social philosophy. When bravery is quelled by bravado social ethics mean nothing.

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AFTER EVERY MEAL

It is flavor—natural flavor that makes QUAKER BRAND CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES Universal Favorites



The Yellow of Pure Gold

Continued from Page 6

A choking sob came from Cabell. Welch dived for the mouth of the tent, and stumbled over the prostrate form of the ranger, pinned beneath a tree. The lad cried in despair as he tore and heaved in the darkness in a vain effort to move the tree from the still figure. The wind increased. Trees were crashing all around. With the strength of blind desperation, he dragged Cabell from under, inch by precious inch. Stumbling, panting, straining, he made the shelter of the green timber with his burden, and sank exhausted beside it.

The steadying of the wind and the heavy squall of rain aroused him from his inertia. He built a fire, and by its flickering light examined the ranger. One shoulder was vividly bruised and crushed, the arm hung limp. Fetching water from the tent he bathed the lacerated shoulder and bound the arm with his spare shirt.

With the coming of the sodden dawn, Cabell moaned uneasily and opened his eyes. "Hello, kid!" he feebly said, "Still alive, eh?"

To Welch, the older man's voice though feeble, sounded more cheerful than he had heard it since the return from town.

"Lie still," he commanded, "That tree made a mess of your shoulder."

"Didn't feel a blamed thing," replied the ranger. "That cursed voice dragged me from the tent. Heard the trees falling, but it was too dark to see. Then everything went out, till now."

"I don't like the look of your shoulder," said Welch doubtfully. "We'll have to get you to town. Think you can stand the trip?"

"Sure!" answered Cabell with a flash of his old dominant spirit, "Guess I can sit a horse for a few days as good as you." He essayed to move to an upright position, but sank back with a stifled groan.

"Gosh!" he continued. "Feel kinda used up when I start to move, but I'll be all right with a little rest."

Welch returned afoot from his trip for the horses. There was an anxious look on his face.

"Horses beat it?" queried the ranger.

"Yes!" assented Welch. "Across the Lamb. The Lamb's high too, but I guess I can wade it."

"You'll do no such thing," replied Cabell firmly, "The Lamb's a dirty stream when it's high. Besides, the horses will be back at the pasture by this time."

Welch noted the feverish color on the ranger's face. The guilty feeling that the accident was caused by his own practical joking, and that if anything serious happened to Cabell he was morally responsible, increased his anxiety, and the determination to get the injured man to civilization as soon as possible.

"We've got to get you out of here," he said anxiously. "But how?"

"Don't worry, kid. I'm just a bit stiff," replied Cabell. "Be all right in a day or two at most."

The lad built up the fire, made the ranger comfortable, and tramped off in the direction of the Lamb, a heroic resolve in his mind. There was one way out, a quick way, if they could get across the Lamb. Rapids and falls

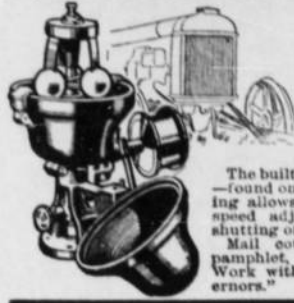


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For they find that the Pickering makes their tractor deliver steady, even power and uniform speed under all operating conditions, while repair bills are fewer and the saving in fuel in 60 days more than pays the Governor's cost.
These are Pickering results—distinctly Pickering—because only the exclusive Pickering design—no joints or links—can make them possible. It is this construction that makes the Pickering the most responsive Governor manufactured.

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Mail coupon for FREE pamphlet, "A Better Day's Work with Pickering Governors."



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From a pinch of living insignificance springs that exultant shout of glory which men call a maple tree. From the brain of Robert McLaughlin, a farm lad whittling axe helves for his neighbors, sprang Canada's greatest automotive industry, General Motors of Canada.

A Canadian institution, founded by a Canadian, staffed by Canadians, employing Canadian workmen and using Canadian materials, General Motors of Canada has been for sixty years a paramount factor in the Dominion's prosperity and progress.

It sells to Canadians through Canadian dealers and, in addition, distributes Canadian-built cars wherever the flag of Britain flies.

It uses lumber from Canadian forests and steel made in Canadian mills from Canadian ore, smelted by Canadian

foundrymen. It purchases from Canadian sources vast quantities of brass and copper, of wire and glass, of nickel and fabrics, oils, paints and Duco finishes—

and all that heterogeneous mass of materials which enter into the making of a modern automobile—and which have entered into the building of a total of more than 325,000 General Motors of Canada cars and trucks.

Building cars to suit every purse and purpose, to meet every need and condition of Canadian life and travel, General Motors of Canada is one of the great institutions that are acquiring for Canada a higher and yet higher place at the world's council table.

Now at the height of its sixty years of service to the Dominion, it is helping to make Canada an even greater Canada for Canadians.

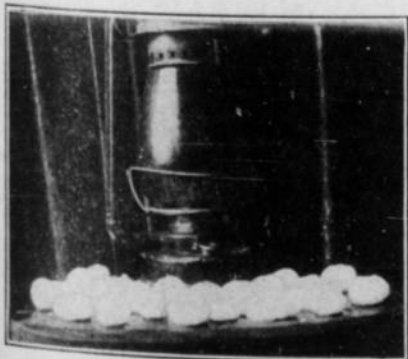
GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA, LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

CADILLAC CHEVROLET OLDSMOBILE OAKLAND PONTIAC



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GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA Limited

GMP-1-27



How big can hallstones be? May you never see them as big as these. Big as eggs, honest—well, as big as pullet eggs anyway. Jas. E. Moserip vouches for it that there is nothing phoney about the picture.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 22

common stock and \$190,000 of preferred stock. Each of the four state pools has taken an equal share of the common stock.

The management of the new organization, the South-west Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, rests in a board made up of three directors selected by each of the four participating state wheat pools. The board is to meet quarterly and an executive committee will function between meetings of the board. The first meeting was held on June 1, at which time the organization of the board was completed and arrangements made for handling the 1926 wheat crop, which has already begun to move to market. There will be a branch sales office in each of the four states.

Nebraska Wheat Pool

A final statement and check under date of July 1, was sent to the members of the Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association, who delivered wheat to the 1925-26 pool. A total of 662,421 bushels of wheat was handled. The proceeds from the sale of the grain, including the inventory value of the unsold portion on May 31, were \$1,040,220. This indicates an average sales value of approximately \$1.57 a bushel. The deductions from the 1925-26 proceeds were as follows:

Freight, handling and shipping charges	\$152,488
Storage	25,883
General administrative expense	16,503
Field service expense	6,528
Interest	8,191
Reserve for contingencies	20,805
Total	\$230,398

The reserve for contingencies represents a 2 per cent. deduction on proceeds from sale. Expenses in connection with the marketing of the remaining wheat in the pool and the closing of the pool are estimated at \$3,456. Deducting \$11,000 of deferred organization expenses leaves a surplus in the reserve for contingencies of \$24,073.

The cost per bushel of performing the several functions connected with the marketing of the wheat are reported by the management as follows: Terminal storage, 1.68 cents; marketing and administrative expense, 4.25 cents; interest, 1.24 cents; total, 7.17 cents. In addition there was deducted for a reserve for contingencies, 3.14 cents; for farm storage, 2.23 cents; and for protein premiums, 2.12 cents. This makes a grand total of 14.66 cents. However, farmers who stored wheat on their own farms and who delivered wheat of a high protein content received more than the average per bushel for the grade of wheat delivered.

Minnesota Wheat Pool

The cost of marketing its members' wheat for the 1925-26 season is reported as 15.57 cents a bushel by the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Minneapolis. The total cost is made up of the following items:

Expense	Cents
Executive	1.62
Office	2.36
Legal	.46
Field	1.69
Total operating	6.13
Financing	1.14
Marketing	7.36
Farm storage	.94
Total	15.57

It is stated that while farm storage is handled as an expense it represents payments made to member-growers who stored their own grain after November 1. A total of 1,350,000 bushels of grain was handled in the 1925-26 pool. The cost figures for the 1924-25 pool, which included 1,713,316 bushels, averaged 14.26 cents a bushel.

By a unanimous vote the directors of the association recently determined

to inaugurate a membership campaign based upon a voluntary pool. Under the plan adopted, community meetings will be held and arguments will be advanced by the farmers themselves to show the value of co-operative marketing through the pool. The work of solicitors will be done away with and the membership fee will be reduced from \$10 to \$2.00.

North Dakota Wheat Pool

The 1925-26 wheat pool of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, contained 3,239,698 bushels. Sales amounted to \$4,798,868 and expenditures, except for freight and terminal charges, were \$383,653. Growers received approximately 77 per cent. of net sales.

The per bushel cost of marketing as determined by the association's accountants are as follows:

	Cents
Administrative expense	2.38
Office expense (Grand Forks, Minneapolis, Duluth)	3.10
Field expense	2.85
Interest and exchange	1.39
Insurance and taxes	.64

Total association expense...10.36
Reserve for operations...30
Freight, terminal charges, etc. 21.69
Among the assets of the association

on June 26, 1926, was an item of \$551,241, representing cash on hand and in banks. There was due growers at the close of the business year approximately \$422,800.

The quantities of wheat handled by this association since its organization are reported as follows: 1922-23 season, 2,981,063 bushels; 1923-24, 2,100,000 bushels; 1924-25, 3,828,214 and 1925-26, 3,239,698.

Colorado Wheat Pool

This was the fourth pool year of the Colorado Wheat Producers' Association. When it began operations in 1922 it had 280 members and handled 87,794 bushels of wheat; in 1923 2,000 members delivered about 1,300,000 bushels; in 1924, 5,800 members sold 1,190,000 bushels through the pool; and with approximately the same membership in 1925 only about 600,000 bushels, partly due to the short crop.

The association is starting again with a new 10-year contract, with provisions for withdrawal and cancellation. The 1926 wheat will be handled through the South-west Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, Kansas City, which is to handle the wheat from four states and expects to receive 20,000,000 bushels. It is believed that increased volume of business will result in benefits to all concerned.

Paint Protect & Preserve

IF you could crank up your house like your car, what a series of rattles, bangs, squeaks and groans would announce the need for more paint and varnish! Friends we live with do not seem to grow older, nor do our homes—to us. When we wish to sell the home unseen defects spring to light. Autumn—then winter—the seasons pile their weight upon unprotected property. A coat of paint now will check decay—make the place cheery against shorter days—save repair money in the spring.

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building • • Montreal
Subscribed to by Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests

Save the surface and you save all - Paint & Varnish

VARNISH

Canada's Public Debt

At Confederation the total public debt of Canada was \$29 per capita. Now it is \$452. Of this amount \$264 or 58 per cent. is Dominion; \$108 or 24 per cent. municipal, and \$80 or 18 per cent. provincial. The total debt, including federal provincial and municipal, is \$4,177,258,426, of which \$1,670,000,000 or 40 per cent. is due to the war. About 28 per cent. is due to government investments in revenue-producing enterprises, including Canadian National Railways. During the past five years the funded debt has increased \$654,000,000, 59 per cent. of this increase being attributable to the provinces and 49 per cent. to the municipalities. The federal funded debt has been reduced \$25,000,000 in the last six years.

The figures given above were compiled by a committee of the Investment Bankers' Association. The report points out that three of the four Western provinces showed surpluses last year, the exception being Saskatchewan with a deficit of \$120,177. Quebec was the only Eastern province to have a surplus, the deficits of the other four totalling over \$6,000,000.

"Does a fisherman ever tell the truth?"
"Yes, when he calls another fisherman a liar."



Banish GREY HAIR

INETO-Rapid permanently restores your hair to its natural shade.

Eighteen beautiful, natural shades to select from, or, if needed, a special shade can be developed to match your hair perfectly, when sample is supplied.

The natural shades available through the use of INETO-Rapid closely reproduce the natural colors of actual hair. They do not look like "hair coloring." Only INETO-Rapid will give these same shades.

Use only the genuine, for sale at good hair goods stores, beauty parlors and drug stores, or by mail at \$3.25 single size, \$5.50 double size. Write

W. T. PEMBER STORES LIMITED

Hair and Scalp Specialists

129 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Distributors to the Drug Trade;

JOHN A. HUSTON CO.,

TORONTO

Every case of INETO-Rapid contains one tube of Pember's Antiseptic Lubricant for applying to the hair before using tint.



CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

PUZZLE FIND HIS MOTHER



25 Prizes
Each a
WRIST WATCH

25 Prizes
Each a
CAMERA

25 Prizes
Each a
CLOCK

1000
OTHER
PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark his Mother with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFEST SPECIALTY CO.

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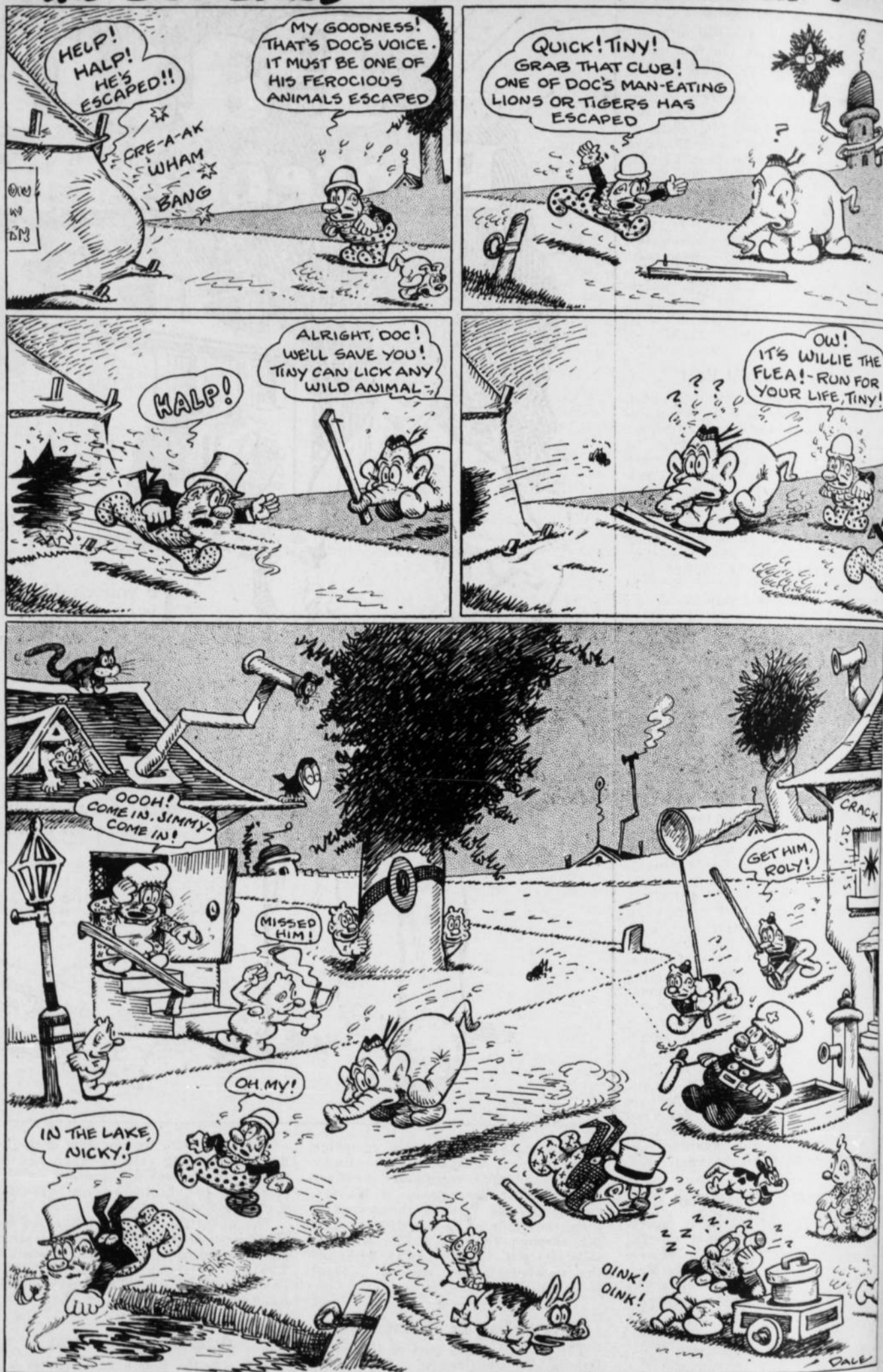
Wrist Watch GIVEN



for selling only 20 boxes of Perfumes at 25c a box. No other conditions, & no waiting. Sell the perfume and this

dandy Wrist Watch is yours FREE. Suitable for Girls or Boys. Send your Name and Address NOW to New Idea Gift Co., No. 4, Waterford, Ont.

THE DOO DADS • AN EXCITING DAY IN DOOVILLE •



Willie Goes on a Rampage

Running a circus is enough to make a man go crazy. Every day some new trouble comes up. One day the butcher forgets to bring the lion's dinner and then there's a big roar. Next day Mrs. Porcupine leaves her family to go out to dinner and when she comes back they have disappeared. Greedy old Mr. Pelican's bill-pouch leaks like a sieve and everyone has his suspicions. One thing after another to worry poor old Doc. Sawbones.

Doc. went into the tent to give the panther some hair oil to rub on his sleek coat, when there was the greatest rumpus! Nicky Nutt heard it and immediately decided that the Senegambian she-bear had broken loose and was

twisting the ant-eater's snout. So he ran for his comrade Tiny, the elephant. Tiny is a brave fellow, and with this spiked club he will stand face to face and do battle with any animal that has hair on it.

Pretty soon Doc. Sawbones comes running out through a great big tear in the side of the tent. And what do you suppose is the cause of all the trouble? Willie, the flea, has run amuck! Good old Doc. tried to coax him into getting back into his wire cage, but Willie is red-eyed mad. They made him share a cage with a bullet-nosed Brandenburg beetle and the beetle whined all night and kept him awake. Besides, it's an insult to his dignity, for Willie is one of the star

performers and ought to have a cage all by himself. Willie was hopping mad. Doc. didn't stay long to argue for when Willie is in this state of mind he will jump into your ear and take out a bite that will deafen you for all time.

Tiny knows it, too, and when he sees it is an animal he can neither catch nor whip, he runs for his life. Down through the main street of Dooville they go, and the sight of that crazy race for the pond fills every Doo Dad with terror, except Sleepy Sam, who hasn't the faintest notion of what is going on, and Roly and Poly, the twins. They know how to handle a flea. Roly can just drop that net down on Willie they will get him safely back to his cage.

Summer Work of the U.F.W.M.

Continued from Page 23

Afternoon

- 1.00-2.00 p.m.—Address, U.F.W.M. Resolutions from Locals to Parliament. Miss M. E. Finch, secretary, U.F.W.M.
- 2.15-2.30 p.m.—Round-table talk, Perennial Flowers: Their Growth and Care, Mrs. Wm. Finch.
- Community singing—Conductor, Mrs. Froebe.
- 2.45-3.00 p.m.—Address, The Achievements of a Government, A. W. Badger.
- 3.00-3.15 p.m.—At Home with the Chairman—An opportunity to discuss questions.
- 3.15-3.30 p.m.—Round-table talk, Temperance, led by Mrs. H. McKnight. Musical selection, Sperling ladies.
- 3.30-4.00 p.m.—Address, "Education"—Discussion.
- 4.15-4.30 p.m.—Our Pools, Chairman.
- 4.30-5.30 p.m.—Address, The Child and His Vocation, Mrs. Duncan, director of Home Economics.
- 5.30-6.00 p.m.—Adjournment for visit to Egg Station and social half hour.
- 6.00-6.30 p.m.—Supper.
- 6.30-7.30 p.m.—Address, Immigration, Mrs. S. E. Gee, provincial president, U.F.W.M.
- Place of 1927 conference.
- Appointment of conference committee.
- Fall and winter program suggestions.

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 24

every egg hatched. I sold over \$50 worth of eggs for hatching, and raised 85 beauties for myself. The demand for breeding stock came in so fast that it kept father busy making crates to ship them away. I was all sold out by January and could have sold 25 more. I just hated to return the orders, but could not help it, so you see it pays to raise good stuff. In all I made nearly \$400 from my ten hens and two toms. Of course, that was not clear profit, as their feed came out of that. But I got my coat and a tidy sum besides for new stock last spring. I can still feast my eyes on those old Bronze beauties.—Selina Dumbrell.

Cost of Production

Reports from 6,182 farmers, distributed fairly well over the United States, indicate that the average cost of producing the 1925 corn crop on their farms was 69 cents per bushel; the average cost of producing wheat on 3,759 farms was \$1.32 per bushel, and the average cost of producing oats on 4,675 farms was 51 cents per bushel.

These figures were obtained in reply to a cost of production questionnaire mailed to voluntary reporters located in all of the states. The cost figures include charges for labor of the farmer and his family, and a charge for the use of land on a cash-rental basis; so that if the cost equalled the price, the farmer was paid for his time and his investment.

A comparison of production costs for the four years, 1922 to 1925, shows that the cost of producing an acre of corn varied from \$23.01 in 1922, to \$24.97 in 1925, and that the cost per bushel varied from 66 cents in 1922 to 82 cents in 1924. Because of relatively good yields in 1925, bushel costs were considerably less in 1925 than in 1924, for the country as a whole. In the south central states, 1925 corn yields were relatively low because of drought and the cost per bushel was 11 cents higher in 1925 than 1924. These figures are for ear corn.

The acre cost of producing wheat on all farms reporting varied from \$19.68 in 1922, to \$22.41 in 1925. The average cost per bushel in 1925 was \$1.32, which was from eight cents to 10 cents per bushel more than during the previous three years. Outstanding increases in the 1925 wheat costs over those of 1924 occurred in the south central, west north central, and east north central states.

The average cost of producing an acre of oats varied from \$17.40 in 1922 to \$19.01 in 1925. The average cost per bushel was 53 cents in 1922, 52 cents in 1923, 50 cents in 1924, and 51 cents in 1925. Increases in bushel costs in 1925 were notably large in the south central states.



A Breakfast Treat at Threshing Time

QUAKER Corn Flakes, the corn flakes with "body" and the guaranteed flavor, satisfy the biggest appetite.

No waiting when you serve Quaker Corn Flakes. Put the packages on the table and let the men have their fill.

This tasty, nourishing breakfast makes them start work with a will—the better flavor of Quaker Corn Flakes appeals to a man's taste.

—and it saves you time in preparing the meal.

Buy a case from your grocer

Quaker Corn Flakes

Z.C.4.



Not Exactly Luck

A friend and an old neighbor of mine, farming on the famous Portage Plains, is almost a genius at keeping down overhead expenses for machinery repairs and in reducing to a minimum his expenditures for new machinery.

The following two examples may suggest to other farmers where they could use similar means to save money. My friend was breaking a quarter-section of virgin prairie for flax recently when he smashed both the drive chains on his tractor. He was up against the necessity of getting a complete new set of chains, which would have cost him nearly \$100. Instead of going to the implement dealer, he jumped into his car and visited all the second-hand dealers within reach, and after questioning a few people he was fortunate enough to locate an abandoned tractor which was gradually being dismantled. The chains on this tractor were the very thing needed and were almost as good as new. My friend obtained them for nothing.

On another occasion my friend wanted to obtain a sheaf-loader but could not afford a new one. Somehow he got the idea to advertise for one in The Guide, and having a 12-foot cultivator and a three-bottom John Deere engine gang, both lying idle, he decided to try to exchange these for a sheaf-loader. In a few days he got exactly what he wanted. The sheaf-loader he received was one of the latest models and was nearly as good as new.

When visiting this man's farm, I looked around and made a mental inventory of the things he had obtained in this manner. It included horses, cattle and machinery of all descriptions, also a very good Dodge car. By some such methods as those mentioned a very large part of his equipment was obtained with a surprising small outlay of cash. If a farmer is naturally a bit of a mechanic, he can save hundreds of dollars in this manner. There are methods of making farming pay besides harvesting big crops, and my friend finds it profitable to work this one to the limit.—R. J. H., Man.

Farm Mortgage Loans

This corporation has been continuously loaning in Western Canada for forty-five years.

It has an ample supply of funds available for loaning on the security of improved and cultivated farm lands.

Rates of interest are as low, and the proportions of values granted are as liberal as the risks arising from legislation affecting the status of mortgages will permit.

Loans may be repaid on the amortization plan by equal annual or semi-annual instalments spread over a period of thirty years. Loans are also made on the "straight loan" plan for shorter terms.

Write for further information, including a table giving details of our easy method of repayment.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Established 1855

BRANCH OFFICES { 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg.
10126 100th Street, Edmonton.
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Read the "Classified" Pages

Many readers have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of their lives by watching the "Classified" pages for bargains.

Grain farmers, ranchers and homesteaders from every district in the West use this method of marketing surplus farm products and machinery—WHY NOT YOU?

Beekeepers!

Solve the Problem of Selling Your Surplus Honey

NOW!

We are in touch with a cash market for all the honey Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta can produce. Send information as to quantity, grade and price to

Box 33, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SELL YOUR Cockerels, Gobblers, Honey, Machinery, The Cost is Small---We have done it

LIVESTOCK

Various

FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also Match and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

500 GRADE PERCHERON MARES AND GELDINGS, weigh 1,200 to 1,450. Car lots \$50 head; smaller horses \$30 per head; trade for six-cylinder touring car. Geo. Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 21-4

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE HORSES, 1,300 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Will trade for cattle. Vance McCarthy, Piapot, Sask. 23-3

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 80,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, McGregor stock. Bull sired by Blackcap Revolution, the \$15,000 bull. Thos. Boston, LeRose, Sask.

SELLING—ANGUS HEIFERS, COWS AND BULLS, accredited. Price right. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask. 19-5

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 24-4

Herefords

FOR SALE—REASONABLE PRICES, PURE-BRED COWS AND YOUNG STOCK, heifers and bulls. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 23-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HERFORD BULL, 14 months old. Arthur Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 24-3

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old. Price \$65, papers free. Harry Smith, Sheho, Sask. 23-2

Shorthorns

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, various ages, well bred, hardy and docile. E. B. Lang, Chauvin, Alta. 24-5

SWINE

Berkshires

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—EXTRA good April boars only, registered, \$25. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask. 23-5

APRIL FARROWED BERKSHIRES, \$20 EACH, with papers. Lee Perrin, Goodlands, Man.

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, March, April farrow, bred from imported stock, weight 100 to 160 pounds. Sam Stolta, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 23-2

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY, three months, \$18 each, papers included, either sex. John A. W. Bennett, Box 156, Weyburn, Sask. 22-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, either sex, \$18 each, papers included. J. D. Dersch, Bengough, Sask. 21-4

Tamworths

CHOICE TAMWORTH, EITHER SEX, FIVE months old, from Demonstration Farm sire, \$25; also stock boar, papers included. Samuel Bell, Whitewood, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—TAMWORTH, BOTH SEX, ALL ages, from imported prize-winning stock. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 24-5

TAMWORTH, GRAND SIRE IMPORTED, grand dam, university stock, ten weeks, papers included, \$14. R. H. Leake, Aylesbury, Sask. 23-2

SHEEP

Various

FOR SALE

SIX THOUSAND FEEDER LAMBS AND FOUR THOUSAND BREEDING EWES, MERINO RAMBOULETTE BREED

Apply—

G. S. HERRINGER, SECRETARY, SOUTHERN SASK. WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

PURE-BRED RAMS AND EWES IN SOUTH-down, Shropshire and Suffolks; also a few choice grade ewes. Over 500 ribbons have been won by these flocks this season. Prices reasonable. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 24-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN rams, all ages, good ones. Thos. J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 24-3

ONE WELL-BRED OXFORD RAM. WILL BUY or trade same. J. B. McLean, Gravelbourg, Sask.

FOR SALE—80 WELL-BRED GRADE EWES, \$14 each. A. G. Youngquist, Rama, Sask.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM IMPORTED stock. Money-making proposition. Canaries, parrots, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 21-24

CHINCHILLAS—PURE-BRED MATURE BUCK, \$7.00; pure-bred youngsters, lovely fur, five months old, \$10 per pair. M. A. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 23-2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE CHINCHILLA RAB-bits. Priced reasonable. Write for particulars. L. H. Newville, Box 515, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM PEDIGREE stock, three, four and five months old, at reasonable prices. Write W. I. Corrin, Earl Grey, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—FINEST CHINCHILLA RABBITS, from English champion strains. Apply Mrs. Dale, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 24-3

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

RATES AND REGULATIONS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word per insertion for one or two insertions; 8 cents a word per insertion for three or four insertions; 7 cents a word per insertion for five or more insertions. (Note the saving).

Count every word, including name and address. Also count each initial and each set of four figures as a word. Sign your name and address—don't have answers come to The Guide.

We publish on the first and fifteenth of every month. Advertisements must reach us nine days before date of publication. In all cases the rule is "Cash with order."

FARMERS' DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 an inch per insertion. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word for each insertion. Five insertions for the price of four. Nine insertions for the price of seven. Twelve insertions for the price of nine. Eighteen insertions for the price of thirteen. Twenty-four insertions for the price of seventeen.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 an inch, flat. Ads. limited to six inches in depth and to one column in width.

These rates are quoted on "Cash with order" advertising only. Cancellations must reach us 10 days before publication date. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, RUSSIAN WOLF-hound and Greyhound. Extra specials, from real workers with quality combined. Collie males, \$13; females, \$11. Russian or Greyhound males, \$15; females, \$12. Unregistered, \$3.00 less. It pays to have a good dog. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

SILVER BLACK FOXES, GOVERNMENT REG-istered, from best P. E. I. strains, healthy, prolific and well furred. Pups and proven breeders. Price reasonable. Box 243, Medicine Hat, Alta. 23-2

PAIR \$45 WOLFPOUND PUPPIES, TRAIN now, grey, stag, sire lone killer, dam catcher; make sleigh dogs. Also registered Russian female puppies, champion stock. Cosack Kennels, Bottrel, Alta.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FOR SALE—THREE MALE MINK, FINEST Quebec stock. One female Silver fox, one cross female. Proven breeders. Carl Brown, McConnell, Man.

HARDY SILVER FOXES, RAISED IN Northern Ontario, registered and government inspected. Ranching methods fully explained to buyers. Rainy Valley Ranch, Emo, Ontario. 22-5

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS-tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewaydin Kennels, Killam, Alta. 18-4

PURE-BRED SILVER BLACK FOXES, PATCH and Reds. Get my prices before you buy. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 21-5

REGISTERED PERSIAN KITTENS AT reasonable prices. Very intelligent and lovely pets. Jean Cleven, Lancer, Sask. 24-3

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, beautiful. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; papers free. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta.

FOR SALE—YOUNG RANCH-BRED MINK, Jack Ross, Basswood, Man. 22-5

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, PEDIGREE, F. Hearne, Leaside, Ont. 23-3

SPANIEL RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, males, \$10. A. E. Miller, Gladstone, Man.

IRISH RETRIEVER, READY TO TRAIN, \$18. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE—FERRETS AND RANCH-RAISED Red Foxes. Fradley, Beresford, Man.

POULTRY

Various

"LAYWELL" S.C. White Leghorns

BUY your Cockerels now when selection is best and before prices rise. Pedigree Cockerels from hens with Official Records from 200 up to 270 eggs, sired by male from 312-egg hen. Every bird guaranteed to increase your egg production. Prices from \$4.00 to \$20. Catalogue free.

CHARTERS' INCUBATORS

Used by us exclusively. Hatched all our winners at the Royal, Toronto, and all our high-record layers. Complete control of heat and moisture. Run by oil or electricity, or both. The Combined Oil and Electric is absolutely the finest cold weather incubator on the market. Investigate the Charters'. Catalogue free.

LAYWELL POULTRY FARM

MACLEOD, ALBERTA

SELLING—CHOICE SHOW BIRDS, MAM-moth Toulouse geese and ganders, \$5.00 each; choice Buff Orpington cocks and cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.00. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

WE WANT FRESH EGGS TO SELL TO OUR city customers. What have you got? Write Hacks Nurseries, 264 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

WANTED—PAIR GOLDEN SEBRIGHT Bantams. Amos Flohr, Edberg, Alta.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

Leghorns

MY PURITAS LARGE WHITE

Leghorns, 326 egg strain, Single Comb Pure-Bred, bred-to-lay, lay and pay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Hens, Pullets, Special Prices.—H. B. TOEWS, HORN-DEAN, MAN.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, direct university strain, \$1.50; no culls. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 23-3

PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.00 each, April hatch. R. L. Morton, Winnipeg, Sask. 23-2

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BREEDING pens and young cockerels for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 18-7

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Ill-Fitting Collars

An ill-fitting collar upon a good horse is wasteful of dollar and wasteful of force. A beast well intended is often held back by collar untempered in fissure or crack! How can a poor creature, regardless of nerve, regardless of teacher or aptness to serve; give service in measure, give service in length, give rein to his treasure of animal strength, if man and his master, unthinking, unkind, can't sense the disaster of collars that bind? A collar's a trifle of leather, no more, yet how it can stifle a horse in his chore! A collar's a trifle, a ring on the neck, yet how it can whittle, and blister, and wreck! A collar's a portion of harness, that's all, yet by its contortion how much it can gall! Whenever I'm buying a shoe for myself I find myself trying each pair on the shelf; whenever I barter for gaiter or belt, for jacket, or garter, or bonnet of felt, I make an endeavor with all of my wits, by practice grown clever, to find perfect fits; because I know truly that one little thing which pinches unduly or offers to cling, spoils all of the pleasure of working for me, curtails beyond measure my pep and my glee. No horse that I'm using, since this is the case, shall wear with my choosing a thing out of place; his collar, that's settled, well-fashioned and good, well padded and metalled, must fit as it should!

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Lethbridge, Alta., have Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Price of flock-mated or pedigreed birds that have lost their bands, \$3.00 until October 31. After this date nothing but pedigreed cockerels will be available at \$10 and up.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, \$1.75; COCKERELS, \$2.50; from R.O.P. stock. Flock averages over 200. Stewart & Williams, Forestburg, Alta. 22-3

Wyandottes

SELECTED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, from Solly's famous laying strain, \$2.50 each. D. Root, Evesham, Sask.

SEEDS

RYE

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Veteran or Humeral. Devereux Bros., Veteran, Alta. 21-4

FARM LANDS

STOP! LOOK!

NO. 1

We have a number of small improved farms that we can sell on easy payments. Possession at once.

NO. 2

We have a number of real good farms that can be sold with small cash payments and easy terms.

NO. 3

If you care to sell your farm we are in a position to sell it for you. Write us or call and see us and we will come and look over your farm.

BOYLE REALTY CO. LTD.

405 FASHION CRAFT BUILDING

258½ PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Office Phone: 24 061. Res. Phone: 45 228.

Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairie can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-4

EQUIPPED 640 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town, buildings worth \$12,000, good well and windmill; 50 cattle and 40 pigs. Full line machinery. Fine grove around buildings. Low price and good terms. Thirty miles from Winnipeg. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, GOOD BUILD-ings, good well, good tree plantation, one mile from Ruthilda, Sask., \$9,000; one-third cash, balance to suit. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 21-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA—BEST FRASER VALLEY general farm lands, near Vancouver, 40 acres or more, nothing down, nothing for ten years except taxes, interest. Write Reynolds, Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Washington. 24-4

OWING TO ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL BONA fide farmers, with references and equipment, three A1 farms, close to Shaunavon; crop payment, one-third fall; good buildings. S. F. Arthur, Shaunavon, Sask. 24-3

SNAP—ARMSTRONG, 160 ACRES, FRUIT, poultry, truck ranch; small cottage, barn, small cash, easy terms. Also dairy farm, Enderby. Box 145, Enderby, B.C.

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY, AMERI-ca's best homeland. Plow, seed, plant every month. Listings free. Bartlett Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottagegrove, Oregon, U.S.A. 24-3

FARM WANTED—WISH TO RECEIVE FROM owner legal and full description of land and improvements, also very lowest price. J. C. Koch, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.

LANDSEEKER—SEND FOR FREE LIST FARMS and ranches in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The Last-seeker, 2409 Fourth Ave., Evansville, Ind. 23-3

EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, CATTLE Quarter good raw land, close Tisdale. Box 23, Eldersley, Sask. 24-3

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Bearth Street, Regina, Sask. 17-4

FARM FOR SALE, ADJOINING CYPRESS Lake, 220 acres broken. For further particulars, apply to J. B. Phillon, Vidra, Sask. 22-3

LOOK THEM UP! SNAP—TWO GOOD farms, terms, or cheap for cash; good buildings, wood, water. J. Sleffert, Winnipegosis, Man. 24-2

WILL TRADE CHOICE 160 ACRES MANITOBA farm (or silver foxes) for marsh land. Box 24, Herlert, Sask. 24-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE PAINT COMPANY requires agents in unrepresented districts, selling direct to the consumer. Soiglo Sales Co., James St., Winnipeg. 22-5

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 19-12

BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

WANTED—SMALL EXTRACTOR. P. M. Husby, Neville, Sask. 22-5

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg. 22-5

BELT AND BELT REPAIRING

WE SPECIALIZE IN SPlicing AND REPAIRING all threshing belts. Also all radiators recored. All work guaranteed. Stately Tire and Battery Service, 47 Arthur Street, Winnipeg. 20-3

WE REPAIR AND JOINT THRESHING BELTS. No stitches or rivets. Work guaranteed for the life of the belt. Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 22-6

THRESHING BELTS SPLICED AND REPAIRED. No stitching, all vulcanized. Curtis Tire Service, 400 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 20-6

THRESHING BELTS VULCANIZED EQUAL TO new. Watson's Tire Service, 301 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 20-6

COAL

COAL—CAR LOADS. GOOD FOR KITCHEN or furnace. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 24-12

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

WRITE US FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT Forestry Branch circular on preservative treatment of poplar and willow fence posts, also for government and railroad records of long service. At small expense, fence posts can be made to last a lifetime. Century Brand creosote supplied by your hardware dealer or direct. Alberta Wood Preserving Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Co., 1855 Scarth Street, Regina.

CURTAINS

PEACH'S CURTAINS—CATALOGUE FREE. 500 illustrations. Hem and silk curtains, sunfast color nets, muslins, casements, cretonnes, undergar, carpets, linens. Wonderful value. S. Peach & Sons, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 1-24

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. Send for 1926 prospectus. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 23-6

DYERS and CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

DRUGGISTS

RUTAN DRUG STORE, 2579 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg. Prescriptions, drug sundries, unobtainable elsewhere. Humphrey's homeopathic remedies. 23-5

FINANCIAL

BRITISH INCOME TAX

Instant Repayment Claims 1926-27 now being prepared. Five per cent. commission charged. Why pay more?

VICTORIA INCOME TAX AGENCY
82 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W. 1
ENGLAND
(Proprietor 12 years Inland Revenue Dept.)

FRUIT

GREEN TOMATOES, 45 POUNDS, \$1.00; RIPPES, 90c.; table cucumbers, 45 pounds, \$1.00; pickling 45 pounds, \$3.50; apples, \$1.25; pears, \$1.75. Fraser Farms, Mission, B. C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of varicose ulcers, running sores, eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 23-5

FREE—250 SILK PIECES. WRITE NOW Novelties, St. Zacharie, Que. 24-13

HONEY

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover honey, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Buckwheat honey, \$6.00 per crate of six 10-pound pails, also pure maple syrup, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 24-3

PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN BEE- yard, in ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, \$18; Saskatchewan, \$17; Manitoba, \$16 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 22-5

BEST CLOVER HONEY—10-POUND PAILS, 300 pounds, \$40. Cash with order. Fred Staddon, Mitchell, Ontario. 23-2

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, THOROUGHLY ripened, 10-pound case, \$9.50; two cases, \$18. Carol Clark, Treebank, Man. 24-7

PURE MANITOBA HONEY—CRATE OF SIX 10-pound pails, \$5.75. Maison Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY. W. C. Mordin, Gladstone, Man. 24-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP UP YOUR BEEF HIDES, HORSE HAIR, Wool and Senega Root. Highest market prices and prompt returns at all times. North West Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 22-5

LIQUEURS and SYRUPS

FRUIT and PLANT EXTRACTS FOR LIQ- ueurs, syrups, cooking. Full instructions. 50c. per bottle. Richard and Bellevue, Winnipeg. 22-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 24

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL. WE supply everything. Send us your enquiries. Prompt shipments, excellent material, low prices. Tide-Water Sawmill Co., Vancouver, B.C. 22-6

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soiqua, B.C. 1-13

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO REPAIRS

OFFICIAL SERVICE STATION
Bosch, Webster, Splittorf, K.W., Berlin, King-
ston Magnets. Genuine parts. We service all
makes of ignition, generator and starter apparatus.
S. H. Brown, 1110 Rosser Ave., Brandon. Phone 2020.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CONN. ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 6th

FREE CONCERT GRAND PHONOGRAPH. Purchase one package of "Silverstone Needles," price 25 cents (numbered coupon attached). You may win this beautiful phonograph on September 30. Wray's Music Store, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 23-2

MONEY ORDERS

**WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS**



NURSERY STOCK

MACDONALD RHUBARB

FOR FALL PLANTING

Canada's greatest pie plant. Large, red stalks, very tender, with rich, fruit-like flavor. Very vigorous grower. Superior to all other varieties. Safely planted from September 15 till freeze-up. Two roots for \$1.50; 6 for \$4.00; 12 for \$7.50, postpaid.

PEONIES—These beautiful perennials are best planted in fall, from September 15 on. We have three of the choicest named varieties. Festiva Maxima (White), Edulis Superba (Pink), Felix Crousse (Red). Strong, two-year-old roots that will bloom next year, will grow in any soil and last a lifetime, 90c each; 5 for \$2.50, postpaid. Cash with order.

ASSINIBOINE GARDENS

132 MONTROSE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR FALL PLANTING—OUR LIST IS now ready for distribution. Write for free copy. Peonies and Perennial Flowers in particular, are better planted in the Fall. Our list of Shrubs, Perennial Flowers and Fruit Trees are complete for fall planting.—ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., Portage la Prairie, Man.

LILACS, HONEYSUCKLE, RED, BLACK AND white currants, gooseberries, 20c. each. Sunbeam raspberries, \$5.00 hundred. Victoria rhubarb, iris, lilies, anemones and many other mixed perennials, prairie flowers, \$1.25 dozen roots. Choice Barred Rock cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.25; from good layers. W. August, Homewood, Man.

BEAUTIFUL CHOICE PEONIES, FIVE NAMED varieties, \$3.00; six unnamed, \$3.00. Prepaid. Nelson Clark, Treebank, Man. 24-3

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS FOR FALL planting, \$2.40 dozen. Postpaid. Beaver Lodge Nursery, 748-19th Street, Brandon, Man. 24-4

PEONIES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS FOR fall planting. Write for our price list. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 24th

OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE., Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO- metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 24-9

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

STOCKS and BONDS

SELLING—1,400 SHARES OF CANADIAN FARM Implement Co. Ltd. What offers? Box 34 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FURNITURE and STOVES

GOFINE AND COMPANY—DEPENDABLE used furniture, largest and choicest assortment in West. Near as your mail box. Safe as reliable local dealer. Largest mail order and out-of-town trade. Catalogue on request. 328 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. Block north of Eaton's. Established 1891. 24-24

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

TAXIDERMISTRY

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted. Lowest prices in West. 24-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 23-18

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, post-paid five pounds; Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65; In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Haubourg or Rouge-Queens, \$3.40; Queens or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90. Richard and Bellevue Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-2

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES, MICKELSON'S coyote capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.30; 100, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, 30 capsules, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Lura Oil decoy, 50c. ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith, Winnipeg. Makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

WATCH REPAIRS

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

Where the Carrot River Flows

Continued from Page 5

can't see the idea of drawing it on to the land direct from the stable. He lets it rot in a pile and puts it on with a manure spreader.

Sunflower Ensilage—Trench Silo

Out behind the barn there is a trench silo built of concrete throughout, roof and all. The walls are eight feet high and eight inches thick of concrete mixed six to one. A false roof was framed with rafters of 1 x 4 and four inches of the concrete carried up over the top. Two man-holes serve for ventilation and for filling. A door admits you to the silo from the stable. Since the barn is built on a slope the silo is pretty well covered with earth and is practically frost proof.

For silage sunflowers are grown. There certainly is no question in Mr. Whiting's mind about this product. It is 100 per cent. satisfactory. "I never tried corn," he said, "but I know something about it and it doesn't seem to take much space to hold it all. We have been growing 10 to 12 acres of sunflowers and we have always had more than we could use. We have been leaving some of the crop for the cattle and horses to browse through during the fall and winter. Grow! Last year it was 14 feet tall and we have had some that measured 16 feet. We cut it with a corn binder when it is about one-third in bloom or just before threshing. For ensilage there is nothing better. The cattle and horses like it and even the pigs will eat it. The cattle will come up to the barn for it even after they have been turned out to grass. For roughing cattle through there is nothing better than oat straw and ensilage. The ensilage gives them a variety and they eat the other roughage better. For saving it the trench silo, to give it its common name, is O.K. It is cheaper than the other kind to build and easier to fill. One thing to be careful about is to have a tight joint made where it connects with the barn or the rain will come through."

The barn on the Whiting farm is sheeted with corrugated iron. A valuable bit of experience has been had with it. The sheets were nailed to cross pieces without any sheeting. The swaying of the barn in high winds worked the nail holes till they were too large and leakage resulted. In order to avoid this the iron has been taken off the roof and replaced on top of sheeting.

These are but two of the many successful farmers of the district. Several others were mentioned to me, but I couldn't see them all. In the early days the Carrot River country was known as one of the most promising districts in the three provinces. It is now known as a district which has amply fulfilled its early promise.

U.S. Flour Consumption

It is estimated that there are about 33,000 bakeries of all kinds in the United States. In terms of quantity these bakeries used in 1923 (the latest year for which complete figures are available) about 41,789,000 barrels of flour, compared to the use of some 54,600,000 barrels in home and institutional baking, etc. Of the latter amount homebaking alone, according to the closest approximation that can be reached, consumed over 34,000,000 barrels, or about 82 per cent. as much as the flour requirements of all of the country's bakeries.

Total domestic production of flour in 1923 was estimated at 115,644,000 barrels and imports were 268,000 barrels. These quantities, less estimated carry-over of 213,000 barrels, gave a net total supply for 1923 of 115,699,000 barrels. The following accounts in detail for disposal of the above supply:

	Barrels	Per Cent. of Total
Used by bakeries reported in U. S. Census, 1923	34,964,075	30.3
Used by small bakeries not included in that census	6,825,000	5.9
Used in home-baking	34,191,061	29.5
All other users (hotels, etc.)	20,409,008	17.6
Exports	16,309,856	14.1
In transit	3,000,000	2.6
Totals	115,699,000	100.

1,000 Eggs in Every Hen

New System of Poultry Keeping—Get High-Priced Winter Eggs—Famous Poultryman

TELLS HOW

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly-profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle; \$5.00 profit from every hen in six winter months. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. There is big profit for the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how, if you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad. and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 331X, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and a free copy of "THE 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS 6 lbs. and over, fat 20-21c
5-6 lbs. 17-18c 4-5 lbs. 14-15c
Turkeys 10-13 lbs. 22-24c
Young Chickens—paying Highest Market Prices
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.
Phone 55 236. Ship to us for Satisfactory Service.
PREMIER PRODUCE CO.
124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Broilers, over 2 lbs. 22c
Fowl, over 6 lbs., 21c; 5-6 lbs., 18c;
4-5 lbs. 15c
Old Roosters 9c
Turkeys, Old Toms 18-20c
Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condition 22c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payments.

Standard Produce Co.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

If You Want Satisfactory Results—
Ship to The Reliable
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 23-25c; 2-4 lbs., 22c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 20c; 5-6 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15-16c
Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs. 22-25c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.
RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

TAG Your Poultry Crate Consolidated

IT'S SAFER. Bigger volume always means better prices. There are other reasons equally deserving. We guarantee you for two full weeks, or up to and including October 1, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:
Hens, over 6 lbs. 20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs. 18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs. 15-16c
Chickens, over 4 1/2 lbs. 20-22c
Chickens, under 4 1/2 lbs. 18c
Ducks and Geese 25c
Hen Turkeys 25c
Crates expressed the same day as request received. A printed list of satisfied shippers mailed to anyone on request.
YOU CAN'T GO WRONG CONSIGNING ALL YOU HAVE TO

The Consolidated Packers
605 DUFFERIN AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 20-21c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c;
4-5 lbs. 15-16c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 23-24c; 2-4 lbs. 21-22c
Turkeys, No. 1, 8-13 lbs. 22-24c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cuticura Comforts Tender Aching Irritated Feet

Bathe the feet for several minutes with Cuticura Soap and warm water, then follow with a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in. This treatment is most successful in relieving and comforting tired, hot, aching, burning feet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

GALLSTONES

Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

ANDERSON & COMPANY
Box 203A WINDSOR, ONT.

CANCER



Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its Treatment. IT IS FREE.
DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

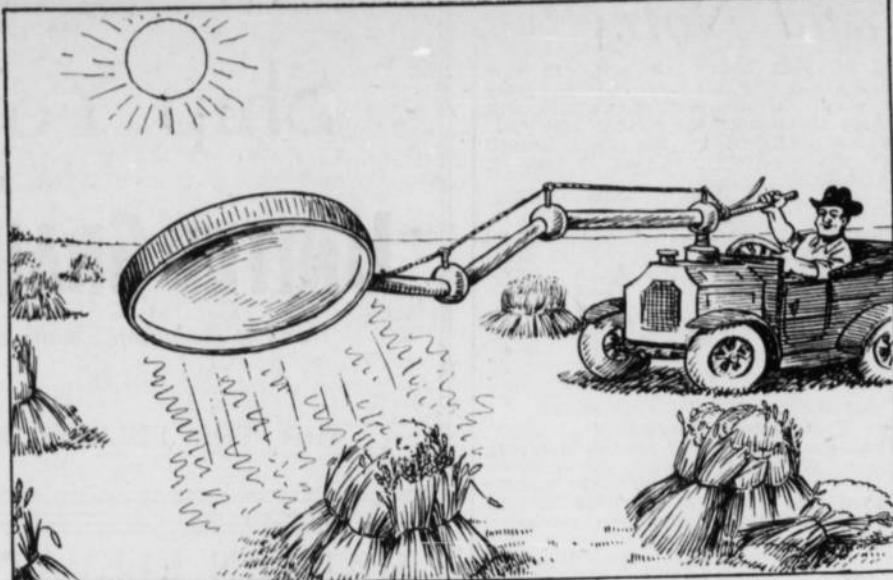
We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it today—you even do not pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1987-D
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.

Send free trial of your method to:



Knowitall's Telescopic Grain Stook Dehydrator

The wet spell that held up the threshing and filled the towns with idle harvesters has given C. I. Knowitall an inspiration. He was deeply concerned because it has been shown that even in the dry belt more rain can fall in an hour than the sun can dry out in three days. He therefore turned his attention to devising mechanical aids to Ole Sol to assist him in dehydrating the sopping stooks. The result scarcely needs explanation. A 42-inch lens, attached to the ordinary flivver by means of the device so neatly illustrated, concentrates the sun's rays and raises the temperature of the stook above the boiling point of water. The moisture is thus quickly dissipated. As soon as one stook begins to smoke the driver moves on to the next one. In the meantime the stook pitchers are supplied with a pleasing diversion in trying to keep up to the flivver. The device might, therefore, be called a combination stook dehydrator and stook pitcher accelerator.

SCREENINGS

Where Credit Was Due

A Scottish farmer hired a man whose name was Sandy. "Here, Sandy," said he, "gang roon' and gie the coos a cabbage each, but, min' ye, gie the biggest to the coo that gives the maist milk."

Sandy departed, and upon his return the farmer asked him if he had done as he was told. "Aye," answered Sandy, "I gied 'em a cabbage a head and hung the biggest on the pump-handle."

Draining Her Crankcase

Little Johnny, a city boy in the country for the first time, saw the milking of a cow.

"Now you know where the milk comes from, don't you?" he was asked.

"Sure!" replied Johnny. "You give her some breakfast food and water and then drain her crankcase."

Try Something New

All effort of the railroads to implant caution in the minds of automobile drivers having failed, the following signs are suggested for railroad crossings:

"Come ahead. You don't amount to much anyway."

"Don't stop. Nobody will miss you."

A Real One

Bystander—"I observe that you treat that man very respectfully."

Garage Man—"Yes, he's one of our early settlers."

"Early settler? Why, he's not more than forty years of age."

"That may be true, but he pays his bills on the first of every month."

Wanted—A Can Opener

Little Betsy and her mother were having lunch together, and her mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:

"These little sardines, Betsy, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Betsy gazed at the sardines in wonder, and said:

"But, mother, how do the large fish get the cans open?"

Following Directions

"You big bonehead," shouted the construction superintendent to his Swede foreman, "I told you to fire that man and you hit him with an axe."

"Vell, boss, dose axe, she have sign, 'For Fire Only.'"

Does His Utmost

"I never took a motor car trip with Jones. Is he a handy chap around a car?"

"Well, yes; if there's a tire to be changed, Jones is always ready to hold the valve cap."

Not Up to Scratch

A small boy went into a grocery store and asked for a box of matches. Presently he returned, saying:

"Please, mother says these matches won't light."

"Won't light?" cried the grocer. "Why, look here!" and he struck one on his trousers.

The boy took the matches away, but presently he returned with them once more.

"Please, sir, mother says she hasn't time to come and scratch all her matches on your trousers!"

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GOITRE

A LADY who tried everything in vain and at last discovered a safe and simple Home Remedy will now mail full particulars FREE. Send stamp and mention this paper. ALICE MAY, Pelissier Street, Windsor, Ont.

Girls! Have Clean Beautiful Hair

To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots.

Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package.

Seven Sutherland Sisters
Hair and Scalp Cleaner
with Hair Fertilizer—50c

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THE wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal, and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, test out this advertisement and send with name and address to

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Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain
How to Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.